G.R.S. IX—5]

Previous references.

8000 66-22 Slo 3, 6, +5.

~~8000 66-22 Slo 27.~~

1922-23 (G. M.)

File No. 66-22

Serial Nos. 24, 25 + 27.

Later references.

F. 8000 66-22-31

F. 238-26-1

P. W. P. 125

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos. Three (3)

Part B for August 1923

SUBJECT

Copies of ~~the~~ Roles of ~~the~~ Peishcars Lists for the Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan Districts for the months of January & February 1923.

Sl 24. To the Secretary to Govt.

C. M. No G 2422-29/Gen & 30/7/23.

Sl 25. To the Heads of Departments

Con. No. G 2371-421/Gen & 30/31/7/23.

Sl. 27 To the Deputy Commissioners of Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan Districts

No. G 2674-76/8000 & 4/8/23.

Forwards copies of ~~the~~ four Roles for information ~~&~~ necessary action.

Printed on the Multigraph.

Recd 28/8/23

599

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated 20th July 1923

(1) 150 ordinary copies of the notes of my tour in the Shimoga, Kadur and Hassan districts in January and February last, as well as 6 copies of the Confidential section, are forwarded with compliments, to the Chief Secretary to Government for favour of necessary action as on the last occasion.

(2) The issue of these Notes may be published in the Weekly Press Note today. 3 ordinary copies might also be placed on the Press Table, if the Chief Secretary, after going through the Notes, sees no objection to do so.

20.7

To

The Chief Secretary to Government

with compliments.

G. R. S. III-21

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. | of 19 .

	Serial No.	Page	Portion marked.
Shimoga St.		28	(a)
		29	(b)
		30	(c)
		32	(d)
		33	(e) & (f)
		34	(g)
		35	(h)
		39	(i)
Kadur St.		10	(j)
		11	(k)
		20	(l)
		21	(m)
Hassan St.		10	(n)
		11	(o)
		19	(p)

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

the paragraphs

It may not be quite in the interests of the local administration desirable, that the above passages portions of the Dewan's Town Notes should be made quite public (chosen)

MHS 21/7

G. R. S.-III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

Gen File No. 66 of 1922-23

Serial No.

Flag P

1) Re: the reference para 1., 2 Dfts are put up vide Gen 66-22-3 putup for ref^ce which shows the action taken on the last occasion from the Scott Branches. The progress reports are directed to be submitted monthly, hence in the Dft the HOS of depts are asked to submit their reports monthly.

Corrections

Ag 26/7 Sd

13 Dy Secy (Gen) Asst Secy

Sd/ Secretary

22/7/23

ISSUE & RESULT

4 To the Secretaries to Govt.

Ors No. G.422-29/Gen dt 30/31.7.23

Fd the Note of the Dewans' Jaw in Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan Dists. for information & necessary action.

25 To the HOD. of depts.

Ors No. G. 2371-421/Gen dt 30/31.7.23

Fd the Note of the Dewans' Jaw in Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan Dists. with certain instructions.

Dewan 28

The Dy. Comrs of Hassan, Kadur & Shimoga Dists have already been furnished with Copies of four notes three each. Dft regd in para 14 Sub to corrections.

Ag 28 Sd

Dy Secy 28/7/23

P.T.O.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

599
980

R. S. III-2]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | Gen. File No. 66 of 1922

Serial No.	
27	To Dy. Comrs., Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan Dts. No. G. 2674-76/Gen-Dy 6-8-23 Circulates for their & the Diwan's Tour in the Shimoga, Hassan & Kadur Dts. in Jan'y & Feb. 1923 for information & necessary action, with certain instructions. Letter No. C 482 Dy 9-8-23 from the Revenue Commissioner enquiring whether Govt are issuing separate instructions regarding each matter requiring report as was done on the last occasion— ~~Forwd~~ - It is a matter for the Revenue Dept in this case whether separate instructions regarding each matter requiring report are going to be issued. Gen. Secy has no information about this A 11/8 GG 19) To the Revenue Branch for action Sd 11/8 19) Revenue to kindly take Rev. Commr's letter Dy 9-8-23 & return the File. A 11/8 GG 20) C S letter taken A 11823.

The circled dates are entered for Gen. 8/8/23.

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

Gen Dept

20.71 [illegible] (5)

REPLY

(To be written on this margin.)

Office of the Dewan of Mysore.

NOTE.

Dated...15th August.....192 3.

2) I should like to know what action has been taken on my second Provincial Tour notes. The file may be put up for my perusal.

4)
15.8

The Chief Secretary to Government,

with compliments.

2) Sir. Reply now
4
15/8

2) The ~~File is put up for perusal~~
15/8 bly

4) The first proper opints are due on the beginning of September. Re empt pubns, circls under preparation necessary to apprise concerned. This to be subject of separate

by
15/8

Dewan Sec. Up
8

DEWAN'S OFFICE.
Recd. on AUG 15 1923
Reg. No. 978

[illegible]

Distribution List of the Copies of Town Notes of the Dewan in Jan + ~~Dec~~ Feb 23.

1	Regr Ch. Court	2 ✓
2	D. G. of Police	2 ✓
3	D. G. of Edn	2 ✓
4.	D. G. of Regn	1 ✓
5.	Consr of Fts	2 ✓
6.	Comptr to Govt.	2 ✓
7.	R. C.	2 ✓
8.	Sanitary Commissioner	1 ✓
9.	Excise Commr.	1 ✓
10.	Stamp Commr	1 ✓
11.	Supdt Govt Stationery	1 ✓
12.	Senior Surgeon.	2 ✓
13.	Regr. C. S.	2 ✓
14.	Dir of Agri	2 ✓
15.	Supdt Rev Survey	1 ✓
16.	Comr. of Income Tax.	2 ✓
17.	Ch Engineer for Irrigation	2 ✓
18.	Ch " for Roads + Buildings	2 ✓
19.	Dir I + C.	2 ✓

II (a) Dy. Comrs Concerned 3 each (Shimoga, Kadur & Hassan) 9 ✓
(b) other Dy Comrs. 1 each 5 ✓

III Secretaries to Govt:—

1	Ch. Secy.	2 ✓
2	Gen Secy	2 ✓
3	Rev Secy	2 ✓
4	~~Fin~~ Fin. Secy	2 ✓
5	Secy. P. W. D for Irrigation	2 ✓

6 Secretary for Roads & Buildings
7. Secretary. Rlys.
8 " Electl. Dept. 1 ✓

IV Assr Secretary to H. H.
Private Secretary to H. H.

V Secretariat Branches — 9

VI Revenue Office

VII Other Heads of Offices

Joe
2L
Thos
Probe
Mur
Ebr
K S.J.
Rev
Dawn

Now 133 Copies are received here from the C. P.
List appd, Copies will be distributed as in the List.
It will be necessary to keep some Copies in Store till
to meet Demands for more Copies from Certain
Depts.

The List is for appr

Mar 31/7

The Secy Bd of Management
The Auditor Deposits
The Registrar Genl. Sasines
The Revenue Comrs.
The Agent Bank Accts.
The Dr. Mints & Coinage Dept
The Dr. P. H. S.
The Supt Stationery & Printing
The Secy, Stationery Office

The Secy P. L. S. Copy
The Secy Survey
The Chief Comptr —
2 Clk Assistants —
The Clk. Ship —
The Supt-Leith Docks —
— Museum —
The Dr of Geology —
— 2 Technical Assistants —
The Inspr. Explosives —
The Supt Hy. & Elec —
The Dpty Engineer-in-Chief —
— Engineer —
The Chairman C. S. T. Bd
The Dr Naval Aid —
The Chief Engr. 2 Assts —

IMMEDIATE. No: 807.

PRIVATE SECRETARY TO THE DEWAN · MYSORE ·

Immediate

C B. 11.20 AM

Bangalore,

17th December 1922.

D 18/12/22

Dear Sir,

The Dewan desires that the copies of his Tour Notes placed on the Press Table on Friday last should be withdrawn pending further instructions. During the time of Sir M.Kantaraj Urs an order appears to have been passed regarding tour notes of the Dewan. Will you kindly put up the connected papers for the Dewan's perusal? Pending further orders, no copies of the Tour Notes should be made available to the press.

Yours sincerely,

/i/ [illegible]

B. Venkoba Rao, Esq. B.A.
Chief Secretary to Government
(in charge).

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to.....

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* 191 .

Date of issue 30/7/23

Signed by Rt Rs S. Sawaminadan

ISSUE & RESUBMIT.

Section Jm

File No. 66-M

Serial No. 24

G. 2422-29.

~~No.~~

~~Of~~ O. M.

~~To~~

The accompanying note of the Dewan's tour in Shimoga Kadur & Hassan Dts in Jan & Feb 23, are forwarded to the Secretaries to Govt for information & necessary action.

A Copy of the O. M. issued to the H.O.S. of Depts in the matter ~~is enclosed for information.~~ also accompanies

With regard to.

over.

depicts
The points at which covers are passed
in the Fur Jobs The Secretariat
Officers concerned are requested
to set up necessary Indents
Orders & Tkts at once.
In other cases they are requested
to see that the monthly reports
of action taken by the H.Os of
Depts as per instructions
Separately Communicated Forms
are punctually obtained
and Submitted in the form prescribed
in connection with the Four Weeks of Rest &c.
S. O.

HSy
28.7.23

Jr—ch Secy—

Ld
25/7/23

List of enclosures.

To

The Secretary to Govt.

Copied by

Examined by

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, *the* *191* .

Date of issue 30/1/23

Signed by

ISSUE
&
RESUBMIT.

Section Gen.

File No. 66-22

Serial No. 25

No. G. 2371-2421

~~To~~ Official Memorandum

The accompanying Notes of the Dewan's Tour ~~to~~ in the ~~Kadur~~ Shimoga, ~~Has~~ Kadur & Hassan Dts in Jan & Feb 23 are forwarded to the Heads of Depts for information and necessary action as indicated below :—

(1) Immediate action

over.

within the Competency of the Heads of Departments should be taken on all matters on which Cabinet instructions are issued in the Notes. If there should be any difficulty in carrying out these instructions, Heads of Departments are requested to bring them to the notice of Govt. by special reports & obtain orders.

2) As regards points on which final orders have not been passed but only a Course of action is indicated necessary steps may be taken to bring the matter to a final without delay & Reports submitted to Govt in due Course.

3) A quarterly report of the action taken should be submitted for the information of Govt in a tabular form.

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

S. O. 28.7.23

28/7/23

Draft sent to Govt

G. R. S. VI—G/32]

SUBJECT.....

.....

.....

Diary No. of letter replied to 599

General and Revenue Secretariat

( )

, the *191* ..

Date of issue 4/8/23.

Signed by Gen. Rev. S. Ct

* Copies are already sent.

Section Gen

File No. 66-22

Serial No 27

O. M. No. G. 2674-76.

~~To~~ *

The Rules of the Dewan's Tour in the Shimoga, Hassan and Kadur Dts in Jan & Feb 23 are circulated to the Dy. Comrs of the Dts for information and necessary action as indicated below.

(1) Immediate action should be taken in cases in which they can take action on the points on which orders are passed in these notes.

over.

and reported for information of Govt.

As regards points on which final orders have not been passed but only a course of action is indicated, they are requested to submit a report to Govt through the Head of Depts concerned without delay after the necessary investigation and enquiry —

B. O

For ch[illegible] to Govt.

To

List of enclosures.

Copied by

Examined by

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

TIME TABLE OF THE TOUR.

PART I—Shimoga District.

Names of places	Particulars	Pages
	CHAPTER I—NARRATIVE OF TOUR, ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.	
Bhadravati ..	Arrival, Inspections	1
Shimoga ..	Inspections, Opening of the new Anglo-Vernacular Girls' school building (Report and Reply), Municipal Address and Reply, Garden Party, Interviews.	1—6
Bhadravati ..	Starting Operation of the Blast Furnace, Conference with Officers connected with the Iron Works.	6
Shimoga ..	Further Inspections	6
Sowlanga ..	Inspection of tank and hearing of representations ..	6
Shikarpur ..	Addresses and Replies, Inspections, Representations from ryots and Petitions.	6—11
Sorab ..	Municipal Address and Reply, Visit to Tavanandi, Inspections and Petitions.	11—12
Sagar ..	Municipal Address and Reply, Inspections. Deputation from Kumsi Sub-Taluk, Municipal Tea-Party.	12—13
Sagar to Bhatkal (*En route*)	Inspection of Marthur Farm, Talguppe, Aralgod, Chandanmane, Nagavalli.	13—14
Bhatkal ..	Inspections and enquiries	14
Kallurkatte ...	Address by Municipal Council and Taluk Board and Reply, Inspections, Petitions.	14—15
Nagar ..	Inspections, Entertainment by Mr. Srinivasa Uduppa ...	15—16
Tirthahalli ..	Inspections, Interviews and Petitions	16
Nallur ..	Inspection of Malnad Agricultural Exhibits... ..	16
Agumbe ..	Address of the Malnad Landholders' Association and Reply.	16—23
	Opening of Dispensary—Report and Reply	23—24
..	Visit to Ghat head, Conference with District Officers, Examination of frontier boundary line between Mysore and South Canara.	24
..		
..		
..	CHAPTER II—INSPECTIONS.	
..	Bhadravati Iron Works	25—26
	Revenue Department—	
	Shimoga Deputy Commissioner's Office ..	26—29
	Shimoga District Treasury	29—30
	Shimoga Sub-Division Office	30
	Sagar Sub-Division Office	31—32
	Shikarpur Taluk Office	32
	Sorab Taluk Office	32—33
	Tirthahalli Taluk Office	33—34
	Forest Department—	
	Shimoga District Forest Office	34—35
	Sagar District Forest Office	35—36
	Medical Department—	
	Shimoga Civil Hospital	36
	Sorab Local Fund Dispensary	36—37
	Kallurkatte Local Fund Dispensary	37
	Nagar Local Fund Dispensary	37
	Tirthahalli Local Fund Dispensary	37—38
	Educational Institutions	38—41
	Industries and Commerce Department	41—43
	Police Department	43
	Co-operative Department	43—44
	Agricultural Department	44
	Public Works Department	45—47

Contents—*contd.*

Names of places	Particulars	Pages
	CHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Conference with District Officers	48—50
	Representations from raiyats	51—52

PART II—Kadur District.

	CHAPTER I—NARRATIVE OF TOUR, ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.	
Haribarpur ..	Inspections	1
Koppa ..	Municipal Address and Reply, Inspections, Petitions ..	1—3
Chikmagalur ..	Reception, Municipal Address and Reply, Inspections, Municipal Tea Party.	3—4
	Visit to Baba Budan Hills, Inspections and Representations on the way.	4—5
	Visit to Vastara	5
	Interviews, Deputations from Planters' Associations, Municipal Tea Party, Petitions, Dinner at Kadur Club.	5—6
	Further inspections	6
Mudgere ..	Municipal Address and Reply, Representations ..	6—7
Kalasa ..	Visit to Kudremukh, Representations on the way ..	7—8
	Inspections	8
Mudgere ..	Inspections and Conference with District Officers ..	8
	CHAPER II—INSPECTIONS.	
	Revenue Department—	
	Kadur Deputy Commissioner's Office ..	9—11
	Koppa Taluk Office	12—13
	Medical Department—	
	Chikmagalur District Hospital	13
	Chikmagalur Local Fund Dispensary	13
	Kalasa Local Fund Dispensary	13
	Mudgere Local Fund Dispensary	13—14
	Educational Institutions	14—18
	Police Department	18—19
	Muzrai Department	19
	Public Works Department	19—21
	CHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Conference with District Officers	22—23
	Representations from raiyats	24
	Major and minor wants	25

PART III—Hassan District.

	CHAPTER I—NARRATIVE OF TOUR, ADDRESSES AND REPLIES.	
Saklespur .	Opening of the Maternity Hospital—Report read by Municipality and Reply.	1—2
	Inspections and Petitions	2
	Deputation from South Mysore Native Planters' Association, Address and Reply.	2—3
	Deputation from South Mysore Planters' Association ..	3—4

Contents—*concld.*

Names of places	Particulars	Pages
	ection of Rice Mill	4
Balur	Insp[illegible] Address and Reply	4—6
Hassan	Municipal [illegible]	6
	Inspections .. [illegible]i Vilas Gfrls' School, Report	6—8
	Distribution of Prizes at Va[illegible] and Reply. Party ...	8
	Interviews, Petitions and Municipal Tea[illegible]n with Muni-	8
	Further inspections, Informal discussio[illegible]t Officers cipal Councillors, Conference with District Officers and Tea Party by President, District Board.	
	CHAPTER II—INSPECTIONS.	
	Revenue Department—	
	Hassan Deputy Commissioner's Office ...	9
	Saklespur Sub-Dlvision Office ...	12
	Saklespur Taluk Office	13
	Educational Institutions	14—17
	Medical Department—	
	Hassan Civil Hospital	17
	Hassan Female Dispensary..	18
	Saklespur Local Fund Dispensary	18
	Police Department	19
	Forest Department	19
	Public Works Department	20
	CHAPTER III—MISCELLANEOUS.	
	Conference with District Officers	21
	Informal Conference with Hassan Municipal Councillors	23
	Wants of the district	25—26

TIME TABLE

DATE	TOWN	PLACE	TIME	REMARKS
1923.				
16th January	Bhadravati ...	Railway Station	6 a.m. ...	Arrival by Poona Mail.
		New Town ...	7 a.m. ...	Reception by the officers and local people.
			7-15 a.m. ...	Mr. Perin's bungalow.
			9-15 a.m. ...	Visit to the Iron Works.
			12 noon ...	Return to Mr. Perin's bungalow.
			3-30 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Saw Mill.
			4 p.m. ...	Discussion with the officers of the Iron Works at the office of the Secretary.
			6-30 p.m. ...	Return to Mr. Perin's bungalow.
17th January	Bhadravati ...	New Town ...	8-15 a.m. ...	Left for Shimoga.
	Shimoga ...	District office ...	9 a.m. ...	Inspection of the offices of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner.
			11-30 a.m. ...	Inspection of the District Forest office and the Police Superintendent's office.
			12-15 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Executive Engineer's office.
		Deputy Commr's. Quarters.	1 p.m. ...	Arrival.
		New Girls' School	1-45 p.m. ...	Opening of the A-V. Girls' School.
		Govt. High School	2-30 p.m. ...	Inspection.
		District Hospital	3-30 p.m. ...	Inspection.
			4-15 p.m. ...	Return to the Deputy Commissioner's Quarters.
		Town Hall ...	5 p.m. ...	Address by the Municipal Council and Dewan's reply.
			5-30 p.m. ...	Garden Party.
			6 p.m. ...	Interviews.
			6-50 p.m. ...	Departure for Bhadravati.
	Bhadravati ...	New Town ...	7-30 p.m. ...	Arrival.
18th January	Bhadravati ...	Mysore Iron Works	9-30 a.m. ...	Lighting the Blast furnace.
			3-30 p.m. ...	Conference with the Heads of several departments concerned with Iron Works.
19th January	Bhadravati ...		9 a.m. ...	Departure by motor.
	Shimoga ...		9-40 a.m. ...	Inspection of the Hindustani Girls' School, the Lingayet Hostel and the Revenue Sub-Division office.
			10-30 a.m. ...	Left for Shikarpur. *En route* inspections of the Sowlanga Tank. Heard representations by the raiyats holding lands under the tank.
	Shikarpur ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 1 p.m. ...	
	Do ...	Town Hall ...	3 p.m. ...	Presentation of address of welcome by the people of Shikarpur and the Dewan's reply. Informal discussion with the local people.
			4 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Taluk office. Heard petitioners.
			Dep. 5 p.m. ...	By Motor.
	Sorab ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 7-15 p.m. ...	Municipal address and the Dewan's reply.
20th January	Sorab ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 9-30 a.m. ...	By motor.
	Tavanandi ...		Arr. 10 a.m. ...	Inspection of the village and enquiries regarding the economic condition of the people.
	Sorab ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 1 p.m. ...	
			4 p.m. ...	Inspection of the A.-V. School, the Hospital, the Gudigars' Co-operative Society and Girls' School.
		Taluk office ...	5 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Taluk office and hearing of petitioners.
		Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 8 p.m. ...	

				TIME	REMARKS
1923					
[illegible]	Sagar	Travellers' bungalow	Dep.	9-30 a.m.	Halt at the A. V. School and inspection of the Boy Scouts
	Sagar	Municipal Office	Arr.	11 a.m.	Presentation of an address of welcome by the Municipality and the Dewan's reply.
		Industrial School		11-30 a.m.	Inspection of the Industrial School.
		A. V. School		12-30 p.m.	Inspection of A. V. School.
		Revenue Sub-Division office		12-45 p.m.	Inspection of the Revenue Sub-Division office
				1-40 p.m.	Hearing of petitioners.
		Travellers' bungalow		3-30 p.m.	Receiving the deputation from Kumsi Sub-Taluk
				4 p.m.	Visit to the Taluk office and the Forest Divisional office.
	Sagar	Town Hall		5 p.m.	Sagar Municipality's Tea Party.
			Dep.	5-40 p.m.	By motor to Talaguppe. Visit to Marthur Panchayat roads.
	Talaguppe	Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	8 p.m.	
25th January	Talaguppe	Travellers' bungalow	Dep.	8 a.m.	By motor.
	[illegible]		Arr.	11 a.m.	Inspection of the felling operations in the Government Coupe.
	Nagavalli		Arr.	1 p.m.	Lunch
			Dep.	1-45 p.m.	
	Honavar		Arr.	4 p.m.	Visit to the Light House Hill and inspection of the Harbour and the Creek.
			Dep.	4 p.m.	To Kallurkatte
	Kallurkatte	Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	8-30 p.m.	
				9-15 p.m.	Presentation of an address of welcome by the people of Nagar and the Dewan's reply
26th January	Kallurkatte	Travellers' bungalow		5-30 p.m.	Inspection of the Girls' School, A. V. School, the Local Fund Dispensary and the Taluk office. Hearing of petitioners.
	Nagar			5-30 p.m.	Mr. Srinivasa Udupa's Tea Party.
	Kallurkatte	Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	7 p.m.	
27th January	Kallurkatte	Travellers' bungalow	Dep.	8 a.m.	By motor
				9 a.m.	Inspection of the Local Fund Dispensary
	Tirthahalli	Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	12 noon	
				3 p.m.	Inspection of the Tile Factory and the A. V. School, the Government Girls School, Local Fund Hospital and the Taluk office. Hearing of petitioners.
				5-30 p.m.	Tea Party by the public of Tirthahalli.
				7 p.m.	Leave for Agumbe.
	Nallur			7-30 p.m.	Inspection of the collection of Malnad Agricultural products.
	Agumbe		Arr.	8-30 p.m.	
28th January	Agumbe	Nallur Bungalow	Arr.	3 p.m.	Presentation of an address by the Malnad Landholders' Association, and the Dewan's reply. Informal discussion with the Landholders.
				4 p.m.	Opening of the new Dispensary.
				6-30 p.m.	Tea Party given by Messrs. Venkataramanna and Vasudevayya.
29th January	Agumbe	Travellers' bungalow		9 a.m.	District Officers' Conference.
				1 p.m.	Examination of the boundary line between Mysore and South Canara Forests
30th January	Agumbe	Travellers' bungalow	Dep.	5-30 p.m.	By motor for Koppa.
					Inspection of the V. L. School at Hariharapura Bridge and Tea Party given by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao at Hosakoppa.
	Koppa	Municipal Office	Arr.	7 p.m.	Municipal address and the Dewan's reply
		Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	7-30 p.m.	

DATE	TOWN	PLACE	TIME	REMARKS
1923				
21st January.	Sorab ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 9-30 a.m. ...	Halt at the A.-V. School and inspection of the Boy Scouts.
	Sagar ...	Municipal pendal.	Arr. 11 a.m. ...	Presentation of an address of welcome by the Municipality and the Dewan's reply.
		Industrial School.	11-30 a.m. ...	Inspection of the Industrial School.
		A.-V. School ...	12-30 p.m. ...	Inspection of A.-V. School.
		Rev. Sub-Dn. office.	12-45 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Revenue Sub-Division office.
		Do ...	1-40 p.m. ...	Hearing of petitioners.
		Travellers' bungalow.	3-30 p.m. ... 4 p.m. ...	Receiving the deputation from Kumsi Sub-Taluk. Visit to the Taluk office and the Forest Division office.
	Sagar ...	Town Hall ...	5 p.m. ... Dep. 5-30 p.m. ...	Sagar Municipality's Tea Party. By motor to Talaguppe. Visit to Marthur Farm *en-route.*
	Talaguppe ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 8 p.m. ...	
22nd January.	Talaguppe ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 8 a.m. ...	By motor.
	Chandanmane.		Arr. 11 a.m. ...	Inspection of the felling operations in the Chandanmane Coupe.
	Nagavalli ...		Arr. 1 p.m. ... Dep. 1-45 p.m. ...	Lunch.
	Bhatkal ...		Arr. 3 p.m. ...	Visit to the Light House Hill and inspection of the Harbour and the Creek.
			Dep. 4 p.m. ...	To Kallurkatte.
	Kallurkatte ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 8-30 p.m. ...	
			9-15 p.m. ...	Presentation of an address of welcome by the people of Nagar and the Dewan's reply.
23rd January.	Kallurkatte ...	Travellers' bungalow.	3-30 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Girls' School, A.-V. School, the Local Fund Dispensary and the Taluk Office. Hearing of petitioners.
	Nagar ...		5-30 p.m. ...	Mr. Srinivasa Udupa's Tea Party.
	Kallurkatte ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 7 p.m. ...	
24th January	Kallurkatte ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 8 a.m. ... 9 a.m. ...	By motor. Inspection of the Local Fund Dispensary.
	Tirthahalli ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 12 noon ... 3 p.m. ...	Inspection of the Tile Factory and the A. V. School, the Government Girls School, Local Fund Hospital and the Taluk office. Hearing of petitioners.
			5-30 p.m. ... 7 p.m. ...	Tea Party by the public of Tirthahalli. Leave for Agumbe.
	Nallur ...		7-30 p.m. ...	Inspection of the collection of Malnad Agricultural products.
	Agumbe ...		Arr. 8-30 p.m. ...	
25th January	Agumbe ...	New Hospital ...	Arr. 3 p.m. ...	Presentation of an address by the Malnad Landholders' Association, and the Dewan's reply. Informal discussion with the Landholders.
			4 p.m. ...	Opening of the new Dispensary.
			6-30 p.m. ...	Tea Party given by Messrs. Venkataramaniah and Vasudevaiya.
26th January	Agumbe ...	Travellers' bungalow.	9 a.m. ... 4 p.m. ...	District Officers' Conference. Examination of the boundary line between Mysore and Sounth Canara Forests.
27th January	Agumbe ...	Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 3-30 p.m. ...	By motor for Koppa. Inspection of the V. E. School at Hariharpur *en route* and Tea Party given by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao at Hosakoppa.
	Koppa ...	Municipal pendal.	Arr. 7 p.m. ...	Municipal address and the Dewan's reply.
		Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 7-30 p.m. ...	

TIME TABLE.

		PLACE		TIME	REMARKS
1933					
				a.m.	... Arrival by Poona Mail
		New T		7 a.m.	... Reception by the officers and local people
				7.15 a.m.	... Mr. Perin's bungalow.
				8.15 a.m.	... Visit to the Iron Works
				12 noon	... Return to Mr. Perin's bungalow
				3.30 p.m.	... Inspection of the Saw Mill.
				4 p.m.	... Discussion with the officers of the Iron Works office of the Secretary.
				p.m.	... Return to Mr. Perin's bungalow
		New T		a.m.	... Left for Shimoga
				a.m.	... Inspection of the offices of the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and the Deputy Commissioner
				11.30 a.m.	... Inspection of the District Forest office and the Police Superintendent's office.
		Deputy Commissioner's Quarters		12.15 p.m.	... Inspection of the Executive Engineer's office
				1 p.m.	... Arrival
		New Girls' School		7.15 p.m.	... Opening of the A.V. Girls' School.
		Govt. High School		2.30 p.m.	... Inspection
		District Hospital		7.30 p.m.	... Inspection
		Town Hall		4.15 p.m.	... Return to the Deputy Commissioner's Quarters
				5 p.m.	... Address by the Municipal Council and Dewan's reply
				5.30 p.m.	... Garden Party.
				6 p.m.	... Interviews.
				6.30 p.m.	... Departure for Bhadravati.
	Bhadravati	New Town		7.30 p.m.	... Arrival.
	Bhadravati	Mysore Iron Works		9.30 a.m.	... Lighting the East furnace.
				10.30 p.m.	... Conference with the Heads of several departments concerned with Iron Works.
	Bhadravati			9 a.m.	... Departure by motor.
	Shimoga			9.30 a.m.	... Inspection of the Hindustani Girls' School, the Lingayet Hostel and the Revenue Sub-Division office
				10.30 a.m.	... Left for Shikarpur. *En route* inspections of the Sowlanga Tank. Heard representations by raiyats holding lands under the tank.
	Shikarpur	Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	1 p.m.	...
	Do	Town Hall		3 p.m.	... Presentation of address of welcome by the people of Shikarpur and the Dewan's reply Informal discussion with the local people.
				4 p.m.	... Inspection of the Taluk office. Heard petitioners.
			Dep.	5 p.m.	... By Motor
	Sorab	Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	7.15 p.m.	... Municipal address and the Dewan's reply
	Sorab	Travellers' bungalow	Dep.	9.30 a.m.	... By motor
	Talavandi		Arr.	10 a.m.	... Inspection of the village and enquiries regarding the economic condition of the people.
	Sorab	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr.	1 p.m.	...
				4 p.m.	... Inspection of the A.-V. School, the Hospital, the Gudigars' Co-operative Society and Girls' School.
		Taluk office		5 p.m.	... Inspection of the Taluk office and hearing of petitioners.
		Travellers' bungalow	Arr.	8 p.m.	...

DATE	TOWN	PLACE	TIME	REMARKS
1923.				
28th January.	Koppa ...	Taluk office ...	Arr. 9 a.m. ...	Inspection of the Taluk office and hearing of petitioners.
			Dep. 11 a.m. ...	By motor for Chikmagalur via Balehonnur.
	Chikmagalur...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 5-30 p.m. ...	
		Town Hall ...	6 p.m. ...	Presentation of the Municipal address and the Dewan's reply.
29th January.	Chikmagalur		11 a.m. ...	Inspection of the District office.
			2-30 p.m. ...	Visit to the Government Hindustani Girls' School, Panchama Boarding School, Government Hindustani Boys' School, Government A.-V. School, Government High School and Government Girls' School.
			5-30 p.m. ...	Chikmagalur Municipal Council's Tea Party.
30th January.	Chikmagalur...		Dep. 8-30 a.m. ...	By motor to Bababudan Hills.
	Attigundi ...			Hearing representations.
	Peeta ...		Arr. 12 noon ...	
	Manikadhara...		Arr. 1-30 p.m. ...	
			Dep. 3 p.m. ...	
			5 p.m. ...	Mr. Srinivasa Rao's Tea Party at his Coffee Estate.
	Chikmagalur...	Travellers' bungalow.	Arr. 6 p.m. ...	
31st January.	Chikmagalur...	Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 8 a.m. ...	By motor to Vastara.
				Inspection of lands.
				Heard representations.
	Chikmagalur.	Do ...	Arr. 11 a.m. ...	Interviews.
			3-30 p.m. ...	Deputation of the Bababudan Planters' Association.
			4-30 p.m. ...	North Mysore Planters' Association Deputation.
		Chikmagalur Club.	5-30 p.m. ...	Tea Party given by the members of the Chikmaglur Club.
		Deputy Commissioner's office.	6-30 p.m. ...	Hearing of petitioners.
		Kadur Club ...	8 p.m. ...	Dinner.
1st February.	Chikmagalur...		8 a.m. ...	Inspection of the offices of the Executive Engineer, the Hindustani Inspector of Schools, the District Inspector of Education and the District Superintendent of Police.
				Visit to the Female Dispensary and the District Hospital.
		Travellers' bungalow.	Dep. 1 p.m. ...	By motor to Mudgere.
	Mudgere ...	Do ...	Arr. 2-30 p.m. ...	Presentation of an address by Mudgere Municipal Council and the Dewan's reply.
			Dep. 3-30 p.m. ..	By motor to Kalasa.
	Kalasa ...	Do ...	Arr. 6-30 p.m. ...	
2nd February	Kalasa ...		Dep. 7 a.m. ...	By motor.
	Samse ...		Arr. 9 a.m. ...	
	Kudremukh ...		Arr. 3 p.m. ...	
3rd February	Kudremukh ...		Halt ..	
4th February	Kudremukh ...		Dep. 8-15 a.m. ...	
	Samse ...		Arr. 12-30 p.m. ...	Hearing representations.
			Dep. 1-30 p.m. ...	
			...	Inspection of the Attikonda estate.
	Kalasa ...		Arr. 4 p.m. ...	
		Mavinkere Estate	5-30 p.m. ...	Tea with Mr. and Mrs. Reid.
	Do ...		6 p.m. ...	Hearing representations.
5th February	Kalasa ...	Traveller's bungalow.	7-30 a.m. ...	Inspection of the Boys School, the Girls Schools and the Dispensary. Discussion with the Dharmadarsies of the Kalasa temple.
			Dep. 8 a.m. ...	To Mudgere.
	Mudgere ...	Do ...	Arr. 12 noon ...	Inspection of the Local Fund Dispensary.
			2 p.m. ...	District Officers' Conference.
			Dep. 4 p.m. ...	To Saklespur.
	Saklespur ...	Do ...	Arr. 7 p.m. ...	

DATE	TOWN	PLACE	TIME	REMARKS
1923.				
6th February	Saklespur ...	Site of new Maternity Hospital.	9 a.m. ...	Laying the foundation stone of the hospital.
			11 a.m. ...	Inspection of the Taluk office and the Revenue Sub-Division office.
			3-30 p.m. ...	Visit to the Panchama School, A.-V. School, the Hindustani Boys' School, Urdu Girls' School and the Local Fund Dispensary.
	Do ...	Travellers' bungalow.	6 p.m. ...	Hearing of petitioners.
7th February	Saklespur ...	Travellers' bungalow.	9 a.m. ...	Deputation of the South Mysore Native Planters' Association.
			12 noon ..	Breakfast at the Manjarabad Club.
			2 p.m. ...	South Mysore Planters' Association Deputation.
			Dep. 4-30 p.m. ...	By motor. Inspection of the Rice Mill at Balur, *en route*.
	Hassan ...		Arr. 6-30 p.m. ...	Presentation of address by the Municipality and the Dewan's reply.
8th February	Hassan ...		9 a.m. ...	Inspection of the Deputy Commissioner's office.
			3-30 p.m. ..	Visit to the A. V. School, the District Hospital, the Hindustani Girls' School, Urdu Boys' School, the Female Dispensary and the High School.
			5-30 p.m. ...	Garden Party (District Officers).
		Vani Vilas Girls' School.	7 p.m. ...	Distribution of prizes.
9th February	Hassan ...	Travellers' bungalow.	3-30 to 5-30 p.m. ...	Interviews.
			6 p.m. ...	The Hassan Municipal Council's Garden Party.
		Deputy Commissioner's office.	7-30 to 9-30 p.m. ...	Hearing of petitioners.
10th February	Hassan ...		8 a.m. ...	Visit to the Wesleyan Mission orphanage and the school.
				Visit to Redfern Memorial hospital. Inspection of the District Forest office and the office of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools.
		Municipal office.	10 a.m. ...	Informal discussion with the Members of the Municipal Council.
			12-30 p.m. ...	Inspection of the offices of the Executive Engineer and the District Superintendent of Police.
			3-30 p.m. ...	District Officers' Conference.
			5-30 p.m. ...	Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah's Tea Party.
			Dep. 8 p.m. ...	By train to Bangalore.
11th February			Arr. 6 a.m. ...	By Poona Mail.

SECOND PROVINCIAL TOUR OF

MR. A. R. BANERJI, C.S.I., C.I.E., DEWAN OF MYSORE.

JANUARY AND FEBRUARY 1923.

PART I.

SHIMOGA DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I—Narrative of Tour, Addresses and Replies.

THE Dewan left Bangalore by Poona Mail on the 15th January and arrived at Bhadravati at 6 A.M., on the 16th. He was received at the station by Mr. C. P. Perin, Consulting Engineer to the Mysore Distillation and Iron Works, the Deputy Commissioner, Shimoga District, the Secretary to the Board of Management, Mysore Distillation and Iron Works, and other leading citizens of the place. From 9 A.M. to 12 noon, the Dewan visited the Iron Works and inspected the retorts, the blast furnace, the machine shed, the foundry, the still-house, etc.

At 3-30 P.M., the Dewan visited the Saw Mill. Later he visited the office of the Secretary, Iron Works, and made detailed enquiries regarding the progress achieved so far under several heads.

On the 17th, the Dewan left Bhadravati at 8-30 A.M. for Shimoga which was reached at 9 A.M. The Dewan inspected the Deputy Commissioner's office, the District Treasury, the District Forest office and the Executive Engineer's office. At 1-45 P.M. the Dewan motored to the new A.-V. Girls' School. On his arrival, he was met by Mr. Sitaramaiya and other members of the Committee of management for the school. Mr. Sitaramaiya read the following report giving a history of the school from its commencement in 1892 up to the present time :—

The Committee for the management of A.-V. Girls' school, Shimoga, and through them the public of this place heartily welcome you to this handsome new building for the purpose of opening the school therein on this occasion.

Before requesting you, Sir, to perform this happy function, the Committee beg leave to place before you a brief account of the origin of this school and its development to its present state.

This institution was started on 3rd March 1892 and was maintained and developed by public subscription till September 1893, when it was graciously taken over by our benign Government and started as a "Kannada Lower Primary School" with a staff of six teachers, a sewing mistress and two servants; it gradually rose up to "Upper Primary School" and continued as such till 1897 when it was raised to the Middle School standard, and the institution was gradually improving till the latter part of 1900. Then came a decline for about six years on account of the successive outbreaks of plague, the horror it created all over the town was such that the strength of the institution dwindled down until the year 1906 when there was only one class for the whole school, *viz.*, the "B" class.

Efforts were not spared in reviving the condition of the school without much loss of time. The strength and efficiency of the school was gradually brought up to such a condition that in the year 1914 this institution was raised to the standard of an A.-V. Girls' school, the strength of the institution then being about 130.

From 30th June 1915 up to the end of June 1922 the strength of the school was 131, 124, 109, 129, 140, 187 and 173 successively and during the current year (1922-23) it has gone up to 180. It may be stated here that the strength of this institution consists mostly of the children of the immediate locality, there being two Wesleyan Mission Girls' schools also not far off from this institution and a branch Girls' school and an Aided school, in other convenient localities of the town.

In 1919, five appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and three passed, one taking a first class. In 1920, nine appeared and six passed. In other years the results were not satisfactory mostly on account of plague in the town and the closing of the school just before the examination. In the current year, Sir, six have sent up their applications for Kannada Lower Secondary Examination and one for English.

Out of 180 on the roll in the current year, 51 students have been studying English in the A.-V. classes and the rest are in Kannada classes.

There are eight teachers besides an industrial mistress and a singing master, one male servant and a conductress, the total establishment amounting to Rs. 260 a month, including contingency, etc.

There are nine classes in this school.

English is being taught from Kannada second class and upwards.

Children's Savings Bank has also been opened in this institution and actively encouraged and worked up without claiming the sanctioned commission, by the present Head Mistress Pandit Nagamma. There are about 80 girl-members who have been steadily depositing their small savings which now amount to about Rs. 500.

The Committee for the management of this institution was appointed by the Government in their Order No. 2617—Edn. 90-14-2, dated 30th June 1915.

The building where we have now met, is the outcome of kind and mature consideration of our benign Government in view to avert the repetition of frequent disturbances of the kind mentioned above to this institution for which we are highly thankful to the Government of our beloved Maharaja.

This building consists of seven rooms including the Hall. These rooms cannot afford accommodation for nine classes already referred to. We require at least two more rooms for holding classes.

No accommodation is provided for :—

Library and Reading room,
Waiting room, and
Tiffin room,

which are absolutely necessary for the requirements of the school.

This building as it stands is too much exposed to the public view for holding Girls' school and the surroundings too not being safe and desirable there was very much hesitation in shifting the school to this building without a compound wall.

The necessity for the compound wall having been brought by the Committee to the notice of the Inspector-General of Education, steps have already been taken to have an estimate of the same prepared and submitted through the Executive Engineer of the District.

The building is undoubtedly located in open, healthy and central part of this extended town, but the distance from the different parts thereof is about a mile and even more from some ends. There is now only one conductress. Necessity for two more conductresses was felt and urged even when the school was in the centre of thickly inhabited portion of the town.

Now, apart from the prospects of a larger attendance to this school on account of its situation, it is impossible to lead the girls now on the roll, to this building with safety from different parts of the town without the services of at least four more conductresses and one more peon.

Though in a special meeting of the Committee in consultation with the leading public of this place it had been resolved that the school may be shifted to this building after the other three open sites of the school premises are enclosed by a compound wall, yet they could not put off the shifting of the institution till the compound wall was erected and deny themselves the happy opportunity of your visit to this place and the pleasant function of having the school opened in this building at your generous hands.

Now that you are on the spot, Sir, we are glad that you can see what all we have mentioned above are bare necessaries and require to be sanctioned early.

Placing these facts before you, Sir, we thank you very much for your kind and ready response to our invitation and solicit you to declare the school open in this auspicious hour and thus enable the institution to advance the cause of female education to its full extent.

The Dewan replied in the following terms:—

It is needless for me to say how pleased I am to be present here to perform the interesting function of opening the new school building for the Girls' school at Shimoga. If I remember right, on the occasion of my very first visit to this town as Member of His Highness' Government, about six years ago, the question of locating the Girls' school in a suitable building came up for discussion. I have a recollection of a certain difference of opinion that then existed among the leading citizens of Shimoga as to the suitability or otherwise of the site that was then under consideration for the erection of this Girls' school. I am very glad that after these years, you have now this handsome building placed at the disposal of the inhabitants of the town for one of its urgent needs, *viz.*, a suitable building for their Girls' school.

I think, I may claim that as Member in charge of the Education portfolio I was responsible for, placing in the Public Works Departmental Budget a substantial grant in that year for this Girls school. It seems therefore rather appropriate that you should now request me to perform the function

of opening the school for use. I have heard with much interest the account that has been given in the report that has just been read. The school began in a very modest manner in the year 1892 and has now developed into a very large and flourishing institution with a strength of nearly 200 girls. The most encouraging feature in regard to this school is its development into a flourishing A-V. school teaching up to the Lower Secondary standard. Wherever I have been, I have tried to find out what is the chief reason which militates against the girls of this country proceeding to the higher stages of education. As you all know, the reasons are partly social and also partly religious. But it is a very satisfactory feature that in Shimoga at least this Girls' school has developed into a standard which may, I hope, in the near future enable it to reach the standard of a Model High school for girls in this part of Mysore. I need hardly tell you that so long as local people show a really keen and genuine interest in female education they need have no doubt that Government will do all that lies in their power to provide additional facilities for the improvement of girls' education in those parts. Many girls' schools in the State, I am sorry to say, are in an inefficent condition which is partly due to the apathy and indifference of the local residents. The major portion of the pupils that go to these schools belong to the infant A. and B. standards. After they have been in the school for a couple of years to learn the alphabet they are taken away by the parents and the education which they receive during the one or two years in the infant classes can hardly be said to be education in any sense of the term. It is very necessary that those who take real interest in girls' education should not only see that education is adapted to the needs of the country and also to the needs of the different communities but also keep their girls attending the school as long as they possibly can, without in any way interfering with their social customs or scruples. We shall on our part try to provide the necessary funds that are needed to make girls' education more popular. We shall also try and see how far we could improve the teaching staff of the school by adding to the number of female teachers.

I congratulate the Committee of management of this institution on the pains that they have taken to improve the condition of the school and I hope they will continue to show the same interest in future.

One or two small matters referred to in the address can very easily be rectified. You have got a nice building and I think it will be very undesirable for you to postpone the transfer of the school to this building because no compound wall has been provided. A pucca compound wall will require a lot of money—perhaps, the estimate would come to five to six thousand rupees. I do not see why some kind of temporary arrangement cannot be made till this work can be taken up. In regard to the conductresses, this is a matter for purely departmental consideration and I dare say if the Head Mistress makes a representation to the Inspectress of Girls' schools that she wants additional conductresses, the Inspectress will make a suitable recommendation to the Inspector-General of Education.

With these few words, I wish the Shimoga A.-V. Girls' school many many long years of prosperous career and further development to a higher grade of education so that it may one day be a centre of girls' education in the Malnad.

Now, I have great pleasure in declaring the building open.

At 2-30 P. M. the Dewan visited the Collegiate High school and later on inspected the District Hospital.

At 5 P. M., the Shimoga Town Municipal Council presented him with an address of welcome at the Town Hall, which was as follows:—

We, the members of the Shimoga Town Municipal Council, beg to offer you on behalf of ourselves and the citizens, a most hearty welcome to Shimoga. This is your first official visit to this District after being placed at the helm of the administration by our beloved Maharaja who has ever the welfare of his subjects at heart. This District, as you are aware, formed part of the Empires of the Mouryas, Chalukyas and Hoysalas. The Ikkeri Chiefs, of whom Sivappa Nayak was the most famous, had their capital at Nagar. This District contains numerous places hallowed by historic traditions. Besides, it is noted for its magnificent natural scenery.

Next to Bangalore and Mysore, Shimoga is at present the most important town in our State. The proximity of the Iron Works at Bhadravati promises to enhance its importance. As a growing town, it is but natural that it should have an efficient municipality to watch over the health and welfare of its inhabitants. We, therefore, take this opportunity to respectfully lay before you a few urgent problems of local Municipal administration with a fervent hope that they will be solved under your able and expert guidance.

First and foremost in importance to a town like Shimoga is the need of a good system of water-supply. Nearly a lakh of rupees have been spent till now on the scheme contributed partly by the Government and partly by the Municipality. A sum of Rs. 17,000 still remains to be paid by the Municipality to complete the scheme. Yet we find that we have not been able to meet the requirements of the population. We have been able to lay on taps only to fifty houses, and our street hydrants number only sixty-nine. Many applications for house connections have been rejected owing to the incapacity of the pumping plant to meet the requirements. The plant that has been set up is capable of pumping only 110,000 gallons per day of 16 hours while the minimum demand is for 150,000 gallons a day at 10 gallons per head per day. It will require another Rs. 10,000 to renew the present pump. It will therefore still require not less than Rs. 27,000 to place the scheme on a satisfactory basis. Nearly one-third of our annual income is absorbed by the Public Works Department as maintenance cost. Our liabilities in the shape of loans and debentures amount to Rs. 50,000.

We, therefore, pray that during your tenure of administration Government may be pleased to contribute a moiety of the cost of improving the water works the other half being borne by the Municipality.

The next problem that confronts us is that of providing a good system of drainage to Shimoga which is fast becoming a city of distances. For about 27 miles of Municipal roads we have V-shaped stone drains for only 3 miles. It is very essential that this system of drains should be extended in the interests of local sanitation. To do this, we have no funds at our disposal. So we request you to procure for us Government aid to the extent of at least Rs. 10,000 annually for the next five years for this purpose. This subject was mooted in the last Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly by one of our Representatives therein. You were then pleased to promise an enquiry into and a favourable consideration of the matter.

Our next prayer is that Shimoga may be provided with a Hospital equipped on up-to-date lines with more accommodation than is at present available for in-patients. For this purpose new buildings will have to be put up. We understand that proposals in this behalf are pending before the Government and we trust that they will receive your kind consideration.

We have brought the most important of our local wants to your kind notice and we hope we have not been extravagant in our demands. We wish you a happy and safe tour in our district and we pray that the Almighty may be pleased to grant you many more years of strenuous work in the cause of the people of our State ruled over by our gracious Maharaja to whom we request you to convey our sentiments of deep and abiding loyalty.

The Dewan replied as follows:—

I thank you most sincerely for the hearty welcome that you have accorded to me on my first official visit to this district as Head of the administration. I am not altogether a stranger in your midst because I have paid several visits to Shimoga in my capacity as a Member of His Highness' Government during the past six years, in the course of which, I had ample opportunities to study your local wants and needs and I have done all I could to further your interests in the matter of providing the necessary improvements to your municipal and civic life in the district headquarter town. I hope, therefore, you will hear with some indulgence the replies that I give to your representations that have been made in the address because I shall be able to deal with them with a certain amount of detailed information and personal experience.

I am glad you have given me this opportunity through the means of your address of ascertaining the catalogue of your most pressing and immediate wants and in a general way I can assure you that these requests will receive the most sympathetic consideration of Government. You have referred to the previous history of the district which has been famous and eventful in the past. You have also referred to events in recent times which unlike those of the past, are calculated to lead to industrial developments and public usefulness rather than to further imperial or dynastic ambition, *viz.*, the establishment of the Wood Distillation and Iron Works at Bhadravati and the projected but for the present deferred, scheme of railway communication from Shimoga to Arasalu. These developments must have been looked forward to by the people of this district as events likely to increase the wealth and prosperity of the district materially. The railway project, I regret to say, has had to be postponed for the present owing to financial conditions. The Mysore Wood Distillation and Iron Works which I hope to set into operation to-morrow at an auspicious hour in the morning will, I hope, establish an industry in close proximity to your town which will have enormous possibilities for the future industrial development of this State as a whole not to speak of the improvement and development of your own town. I sincerely hope that the financial stringency which is an expression that I am sure you have got quite tired of hearing within the last few months and which has during the past year or two dislocated and limited all our activities, will soon pass away and that we will be able to commence our real development programme specially in the Malnad at a very early date.

Gentlemen, you have referred in your address to three important matters affecting the welfare of your town. Before I proceed to deal with them in any detail, let me remind you of the promise and assurance that His Highness' Government gave in introducing the Local Self-Government Scheme in 1916. In that scheme it was definitely announced that wherever local bodies are prepared to come forward to contribute to the schemes of improvement, Government would be prepared to meet half the cost of such schemes. I should like you to bear in mind this fact for the reason that so far as Shimoga is concerned it is a promise that has not as in many other cases remained unfulfilled; but it is a promise that has already been fulfilled—the contribution has already been given and the amount too already spent.

The first want that you refer to relates to the water-supply scheme of Shimoga. I have inspected your scheme during my previous visits. I have examined your maintenance charges. I have discussed with the Engineers the necessity for improvement and development, and while in charge of the portfolio of Local Self-Government under His Highness' Government I have had prepared a scheme for the improvement which not only provided for additional facilities for distribution but also for an additional supply of water. The Government in April 1919 sanctioned the improvement scheme at a cost of Rs. 1,02,672 and in doing so they not only contributed a moiety of the cost of the estimate which amounted to just over half a lakh of rupees but also advanced to the Municipal Council a loan of Rs. 20,000 towards their share. The money thus made available practically provided three-quarters of the total cost of the scheme and most of these improvements have now been almost carried out, except a few items such as the provision of two public single tap fountains at Islapur. I find from the note that has been furnished by the Public Works Department that the expenditure up to date has already come up to a sum of Rs. 1,01,279 as against the original estimate of Rs. 1,02,000

of the Jagar valley and the horse-shoe range of hills encircling it become visible. On his way, the Dewan made a brief halt at Attigundi to hear the representations made to him by the people of this interesting little village situated at the top of the Bababudan Hills.

The Dewan arrived at the Peeta (about 5,700 feet), at 12 noon. He was received with all the usual honours by Mr. Syed Murtuja Sha Khadri, Sajjada of the Bababudan Durga. After spending a short time at this interesting shrine, which is sacred alike to the Mohamadan as the tomb of Bababudan (who first introduced Mecca coffee in Mysore from Arabia) and to the Hindu who looks upon this place as sacred because this was the Peeta of Dattatreya, the Dewan and party proceeded to the crown of the Bababudan Hills from which a beautiful view can be had of the country to the east, south and west. The famous peak of Kudremukh which is the highest point on the western ghats and is an important landmark to mariners, is clearly visible from this point, and to the south and east a beautiful view of the Mysore plateau is commanded. The top of this hill is extremely well suited for residential buildings. There is nearly one square mile of fairly level land and there is a perennial spring rising from the top which after flowing for nearly half a mile to the east leaps across the eastern face of the hill. There are also two tanks now in a neglected condition which, if repaired at a small outlay, would not only increase the available water-supply but also add to the picturesqueness of the locality.

The Dewan inspected the several places where buildings could with advantage be erected and selected a spot beautifully situated at about 6,000 feet elevation, for an experimental bungalow being put up. An important circumstance in respect of this locality is that it is well sheltered. The Dewan spent a short time near Manikadhara which is the name given to the water-fall referred to above. The Dewan left Manikadhara at about 3 P.M. and after halting for half an hour at Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao's (Vice-President, Kadur District Board) coffee estate for tea, reached Chikmagalur at 6 P.M.

On the 31st January 1923, in the morning, the Dewan motored to Vastara accompanied by the Survey Superintendent, Mr. Darasha, and the Deputy Commissioner, to make personal enquiries regarding the complaint of the raiyats of Chikmagalur Taluk that during the resettlement of the Taluk which was ordered about a year ago, the assessment had been fixed unduly high. The Dewan walked across the cultivated area of the village and inspected a few typical survey numbers, wet, dry and garden, with reference to the Survey records showing the change, if any, of classification and assessment. He also made enquiries regarding the average outturn, expenses of cultivation, the growth of communications, the markets to which the produce is sent and other economic conditions prevailing in the neighbourhood. A large number of raiyats had gathered together to meet the Dewan and represent their grievances. The Dewan gave them a patient hearing and returned to camp at 11 A.M.

Interviews were granted to several leading gentlemen of the town till 1 P.M.

A deputation of the Bababudan Planters' Association consisting of Messrs. Kirwan and Godfrey waited upon the Dewan at 3-30 P.M. The deputation made representations to the Dewan regarding the following:—

1. Cultivation of land within 50 yards of streams.
2. Necessity for confidential and private administration of the Income-Tax Act.
3. Levy of mileage tax on motor buses for maintenance of the roads used by them.
4. Jurisdiction over reserved strips on either side of roads in the malnad.
5. Unsatisfactory condition of the main road to Mangalore beyond Mysore frontier
6. Large landed estates scheme.

The Dewan informally discussed the subjects with the deputation and noted the representations put forward for the consideration of Government.

At 4-30 P.M., a deputation consisting of 10 gentlemen led by Mr. Brown, Secretary of the North Mysore Planters' Association, waited upon the Dewan to make representations on several important matters affecting the planting community. The subjects referred to by the deputation included the opening of an experimental station for coffee in the malnad, the construction of a new ghat road called the Yelnir Ghat road which is expected to serve the numerous estates that are situated

in the north of Mudgere Taluk, the relaxation of the 50 yards rule, construction of a bridge across the Bhadra near Kalasa, re-investiture of Amildars with magisterial powers, appointment of honorary magistrates to attest agreements, issue of warrants on verbal agreements and the connection of the Mysore State with Mangalore by railway. The Dewan noted all the representations made for the consideration of Government. Dr. Coleman was present during the time when the deputation put their case for the establishment of an experimental station for coffee in the malnad and gave his opinion that it is really necessary to establish such a station. He announced that he had received an offer of 20 acres of coffee-bearing land from a leading planter in the State to make a beginning and that the scheme which would require an additional 100 acres of forest land adjacent, should include not only investigations of pests and diseases but also of coffee-breeding, and that in respect of all these questions, he had a fully trained and qualified man to take up the work. The Dewan promised to favourably consider the proposal which, he said, deserved the support of Government.

At 5-30 P.M., the Dewan was entertained to tea by the members of the Chikmagalur Club.

At 6-30 P.M., the Dewan heard petitioners in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. At 8 P.M., he was entertained to dinner by the members of the Kadur Club at which covers were laid for 41 guests. The President, after the toasts to H.I.M. the King Emperor and His Highness the Mabaraja were drunk, with the usual honours, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Banerji; and the Dewan replied in suitable terms thanking the members of the Planting Community for the great courtesy shown to His Highness' Government by the honour they had done him that evening. He wished the planting industry in the State, and the coffee industry in particular, every prosperity in the future and further development.

On the 1st February 1923 at 8 A.M., the Dewan started on a round of inspections. He inspected the offices of the Executive Engineer, the Inspector of Hindustani Schools, the District Inspector of Education and the District Superintendent of Police. He also visited the Female Dispensary and the District Hospital.

The Dewan left Chikmagalur at 1 P.M., for Mudgere which was reached at 2-30 P.M. On his arrival in the town, the members of the Municipal Council who met him in a pendal put up in front of the Travellers' Bungalow presented him with the following Address of welcome :—

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದಾರಭ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪುರೋಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಷಯವು ತಮ್ಮ ಘನ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ತಾವೇ ಖುದ್ದು ಈ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ರಪ್ರೆಜೆಂಟೇಟಿವ್ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರ ಆಯಾಸಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲ್ಮೈಯೇ ಅತಿಶಯವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅತಿಶಯವಾದ ಆನಂದವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಮನುಷ್ಯವರ್ಗದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಭಾಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ನೀರಿನ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ನಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರನ್ನು ವದಗಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕಂತ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲ್ಕರುವ ಹತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಜಾತಾ ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಸದರಿ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಕಂತು ವಾರಾಗಿ ತೀರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗದ ನೆಮ್ಮದಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ತರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರಾದರೂ ಹಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಬಡ ನೌಕರರನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲದೆಯೂ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇಂಥಃ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನೆಯು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಘನ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಡ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಇತರ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೂ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತರ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಅಲೋಯೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮತರದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುವುದು ಮಹಾನ್ಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

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ಕಳೆದವರ್ಷ ನಡದ ರಿವಿಜ್ಡ್ ಸೆಟ್ಲಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ತರಿ, ಖುಷ್ಕಿ, ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಕಂದಾಯಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಡ ರೈತರು ಶ್ರಮ ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಘನವಾದ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದುತ್ತರವನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಬಡ ರೈತರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಮರನಾಡು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಲವಂದಿಗರಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುದರದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆತ್ತೂ ತೆತ್ತೂ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಂಶ ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಸುಲಭ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಇವರನ್ನ ರುಣಮುಕ್ತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಈ ಮರನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೂ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬವರ್ತು ಇಷ್ಟಮಿತ್ರರಿಗೂ ಸಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ವೇಣುಗೋಪಾಲಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

The Dewan had an informal discussion with the representatives of the people present regarding the matters dealt with in the Address.

Regarding the Water-Supply Scheme for Mudgere, the Dewan observed that no proposals had been received by Government so far. After discussing the matter with the Vice-President and members of the Municipal Council, the Dewan observed that the Water-Supply project which would cost Rs. 28,000 was not practicable in view of the present financial condition of the Mudgere Municipality. Regarding the enhancement of the assessment rates at the recent Resettlement, the Dewan enquired what the net increase of revenue over the old Settlement amounted to. Since they had not actually paid the assessment after its enhancement, they could not give a definite answer. None of the petitioners was able to state his grievance in this connection specifically. They surmised that it was increased by 25 per cent. The Dewan replied that without detailed information, he could not go into the grievances of individual raiyats, but would make local enquiries. In reply to the request of the Municipality for the establishment of a Maternity at Mudgere, the Dewan observed that for such a small place as Mudgere with a population of about 1,287, both men and women put together, the establishment of a separate hospital for women was not called for. The Dewan replied that if the present building of the hospital was extended by the addition of 2 rooms and a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon posted here, the requirements of the place would be satisfied. In regard to the provision of accommodation for teachers, etc., the Dewan remarked that that representation was outside the purview of the non-official gentlemen, and that if the grievance was real the officials themselves could make a representation to Government.

The Dewan left Mudgere at 3-30 P.M., and reached Kalasa at 6-30 P.M.

On the 2nd February, the Dewan left Kalasa at 7 A.M. for Shamse *en route* to Kudremukh. Shamse is a small but flourishing village situated at the bottom of a deep valley from which rises abruptly the tall range of hills of which Kudremukh is the highest peak. The approach to Shamse is tedious by a round-about route of 16 miles through beautiful coffee estates and steep hills and ravines although across the valley itself it is not more than 5 miles direct. The Dewan and party arrived at Shamse at 9 A.M., from which point the distance to the highest point, Kudremukh, is nearly 15 miles by a bridle path which was constructed in 1898 when His Highness the Maharaja visited the hill. After a brief halt at Mullodi which is 5 miles from Shamse, the Dewan and party arrived on the top of the hill at 3 P.M.

Kudremukh or the Horse-Face Mountain is an important landmark from the sea and its name is descriptive of its appearance. The crown of the hill is 6,215 feet above the sea level.

Kudremukh is perhaps the most prominent of the high mountain ranges in this part of the country, the drop on the western face being abrupt and also very steep. The panorama from Kudremukh is unique in grandeur and extent, the view commanding practically the whole circle of the horizon. On the western side the whole of the South Canara District is clearly visible. The course of the Netravati river joining the sea near Mangalore can be easily traced, almost from its source, by the naked eye, as also the sea shining against the afternoon Sun. To the south can be seen the main valleys down which the important ghat roads at Charmadi, Kemphole and Bisle descend to the coast. In the far distance can be seen the towering peak of Subrahmanyam with the Coorg hills behind. To the east

a most picturesque and extensive view of the Mysore Plateau can be seen. Almost all important land marks such as the Merti Parvata, Ganga Giri and the Bababudan mountains strike out boldly against the horizon. On all sides, as far as the eye can reach, one sees nothing but paddy and coffee lands under cultivation interspersed with exuberant forest growth and forest streams.

The climate of Kudremukh is very salubrious. On account of its high elevation, it has been popular for a long time as a summer resort to people in the South Canara District, to whom it is much easier of access than to people from the Mysore side. The approach to Kudremukh from Mangalore is by a road about 40 miles long and thence by a bridle path of about 15 miles. There are three bungalows on the top of the hill, one belonging to the Jesuit Mission at Mangalore, and the other two to the Basel German Mission. The Jesuits' bungalow is situated at an elevation of 5,750 feet. By the courtesy of His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore, the Dewan and party halted here till the 4th morning.

On the 4th February, the Dewan left Kudremukh at 8-15 A.M. and arrived at Shamse at 12-30 P.M. At Shamse he made a brief halt and heard representations from the people of the Shamse valley. Important matters urged by the people were the construction of a direct road from Shamse to Kalasa, the provision of a school house, and the redress of certain forest grievances relating to grazing, and the construction of a small Forest Lodge for visitors to Kudremukh. The Dewan observed that the construction of a direct road from Shamse to Kalasa was an urgent requirement and promised early orders. He also noted down their other requests for investigation. The Dewan left Shamse at 1-30 P.M., and after paying a short visit to Attikonda Estate belonging to Mr. Deve Gowda, arrived at Kalasa at 4 P.M. At Attikonda, the Dewan made enquiries regarding the results of experiments in tea cultivation carried on in this locality. At 5-30 P.M. the Dewan visited the Mavinkere Estate and had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Reid. At 6 P.M., he heard representations from the people of Kalasa, the most important of which related to the Kalasa water-supply. The scheme which has been partly executed has been shelved. The Dewan promised to look into the question.

On the 5th February, at 8 A.M., the Dewan inspected the Boys' School, the Girls' School and the Dispensary at Kalasa. Later he met the Dharmadarsis of the Kalasa temple, which is an old, important and richly endowed temple, held in great reverence by the people. He enquired into the administration of the temple lands and about the urgent requirements of the temple.

Leaving Kalasa at 9 A.M., the Dewan arrived at Mudgere at 12 noon. On the way he paid a short visit to the coffee estate belonging to Mr. Javali Ganesa Rao.

At Mudgere he inspected the Local Fund Dispensary, and then held a conference of the district officers and made detailed inquiries regarding the working of the several departments. The Dewan closed the conference with a few words of advice and encouragement, and left for Saklespur at 4 P.M. On the way he visited Mr. Hamilton's estate at Chandrapur.

ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಪ್ರತಿ ಕುಟುಂಬದ ಸಂಪತ್ತಿನ ಸರ್ವೆಸ್ ತೆಗಿಸಬಹುದು. ಈಗ 10 ವರುಷಕ್ಕೂ ಈಗಿನ 5 ವರುಷಗಳ ಈಚೆಗೂ ನಾವು ಹೇಗೆ ಜೀವಧಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿರಬಹುದು! ನಾವು ಇಷ್ಟು ಕಷ್ಟಪಟ್ಟಾಗ್ಲೂ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಭಕ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಕೊಡಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿರಬಹುದು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಯಾವ ಸಂಪಾದನೆ ಮಾಡಿ ಕೊಡಲು ಶಕ್ತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬುವದು ಸಹ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ವಿಚಾರದಿಂದ ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿದೆ. ಹಣವಿದ್ದ ಸಾಹುಕಾರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಹೊರಗಿನ ಸಾಲವು ರೈತರಿಂದ ಬರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಅವರ ಆಡಳಿತವು ಕಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು. ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಕ್ಕೆ ಇಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾದ್ದರಲ್ಲಿ 2–3 ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ಚರ ಆಸ್ತಿ ಅಂದರೆ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ದನ ಕರುಗಳು, ಗಾಡಿಗಳು, ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಮುಟ್ಟುಗಳು—ಇವುಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಮಾರಾಟ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಂದಾಯ ಕೊಟ್ಟದ್ದಾಯಿತು, ಕಳೆದ ವರುಷದ ಕಂದಾಯ ವಸೂಲಿ ಕ್ರಮವು ಸ್ವಾರಸ್ಯವಾದ ನಡವಳಿಕೆಯಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಇದನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ರೈತರು ಸೈರಿಸಲಾರದೆ ಬೇರಕಡೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಜೀವನ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದರು. ಕಳೆದ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪರವಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿದ್ದನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಷ್ಟವು ಪರಿಹಾರವಾಗುವ ಕಾಲವು ವದಗಿತೆಂದು ಸಂತೋಷಯುಕ್ತರಾಗಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದೇ ನಮ್ಮ ಸುಖ ಕಷ್ಟಗಳ ಚರಿತ್ರೆಯಾಗಿದೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಈಗ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯ ಸವಾರಿಯು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸೋಣವಾಗಿರುವ ಇವತ್ತಿನ ದಿವಸವು ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಅಚಂದ್ರಾರ್ಕವಾಗಿ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕವಿರುವಂತೆ ಅಂಜನಾಪುರದ ಹತ್ತಿರ ಕುಮುದ್ವತಿ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಣೆಕಟ್ಟಿನ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಲಾಭಕರವಾದದ್ದೆಂದು ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಯೋಚಿಸಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಆಗಬಹುದಾದ ಖರ್ಚು, ಲಾಭ, ಪ್ರಯೋಜನ—ಈ ವಿಷಯಗಳ ಸಂಕ್ಷೇಪ ವಿವರಣೆಯನ್ನು ವಿವರಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಈ ರೀತಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸುಖಕರ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭಕರವಾದ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ರಕ್ಷಣೆ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಶೋವಂತರಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಆಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯಭಾಗ್ಯವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಲೆಂದು ಶ್ರೀ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನಕಾರಿಯಾದ ಅಂಬ್ಲಿಗೊಳ್ಳದ ಕೆರೆಯ ವಿಚಾರವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ :—

ಪ್ರಜಾಹಿತೈಷಿಗಳಾದ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಕೃಪಾಕಟಾಕ್ಷವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸುತ್ತಲಿದ್ದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಸುದ್ಯೈವದಿಂದ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನದ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ, ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಸುಖಕಷ್ಟಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಲು ಆದರಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೂ ಕೇವಲ ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ದುರಾದೃಷ್ಟದಿಂದ ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳಿಂದಾಗಿ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಳೆಬಾರದೆಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೂ ಕುಡಿಯುವದಕ್ಕೂ ನೀರಿನ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲದುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಅನ್ನನೀರಿಗೆ ಕೇವಲ ಅಭಾವಪಟ್ಟಾಗಿ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ದಿನೆ ದಿನೇ ಕ್ಷೀಣದೆಸೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದುತ್ತಲಿದೆ.

ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ಜೀವನಾಧಾರವಾದ್ದು ಭೂವ್ಯವಸಾಯವೇ ಹೊರತು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಬೇರೆ ಮಾರ್ಗವಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯು ಕೇವಲ ಮರನಾಡಾಗಲಿ ಅಥವಾ ಮೈದಾನಾಗಲಿ ಆಗಿರದೆ ಎರಡಕ್ಕೂ ಮಧ್ಯಸ್ಥವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿರುತ್ತದೆ. ಮಳೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿಯೆಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಪೈರು ಮಾಡಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂದರ್ಭಾನುಸಾರ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಮಳೆಯಾಗಿ ಆ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಪೈರು ಕೆಟ್ಟುಹೋಗಿರುವದರಿಂದಲೂ ತರಿ ಪೈರು ಮಾಡೋಣದರಿಂದಾ ಅದಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ಮಳೆಯಾಗದಿರುವದರಿಂದ ತರಿ ಪೈರು ಆಗದೆಹೋಗುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವರಗೆ ಯಾವ ತರಹ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಸ್ವಭಾವಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ತರಿಪಸಲು ಮಾಡೋಣದರಿಂದಲೇ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಬಹುದೇ ವಿನಹ ಖುಷ್ಕಿ ಪೈರಿನಿಂದುಂಟಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ನೀರು ಮಳೆಯಿಂದ ಸಾಕಾಗದೆ ಹೋಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣ ನದಿಗಳಿಂದ ನೀರು ಬರುವ ಭಾರಿ ಕೆರೆಯು ಹೊರತು ಕೇವಲ ಮಳೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ನೀರು ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಎಷ್ಟು ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆರೆಗಳು ಇದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಯಾವ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕೇವಲ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಬಂದು ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಜಲಾಶ್ರಯದ ಹೊರತು ಅನ್ಯಥಾ ಯಾವ ವಿಧದಿಂದಲೂ ಭೂವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದರ ಮೇರೆ ಬಹು ಭಾಗಪ್ರವೇಶವಾದ ಬೆಳಂದೂರು ಕಸಬಾ, ಹೊಸೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿಗಳ ಅನೇಕ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯಾಗಬೇಕಾದರ ಅಂಬ್ಲಿಗೊಳ್ಳದ ಬಳಿಯ ಈಗ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿದ ಹೊರತು ಬೇರ ಯಾವ ವಿಧದಿಂದಲೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗುವದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ದಸರಾ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿ ಮುಂತಾದ ಕಡೆಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಚರ್ಚಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಈ ಕೆರೆ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕದ್ದು ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವೆಂದು ಕಂಡುಬಂದದ್ದರ ಮೇರೆ ಹಿಂದೆ ದಿವಾನರವರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಸರದಾರ್ ಶ್ರೀಮರ್ ಸರ್ ಎಂ. ಕಾಂತರಾಜ ಅರಸು ನವರು ಬಿ. ಎ., ಕೆ. ಸಿ. ಐ. ಇ., ಸಿ. ಎಸ್. ಐ. ಯವರು, ಆ ಸ್ಥಳಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿದ್ದ ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಕೆರೆ ಕಟ್ಟತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟದ್ದರ ಮೇರೆ ಇಂಜನೀಯರ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯವರು ಸಹ ಅನುಮೋದಿಸಿ ಇದರ ಸರ್ವೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ಪ್ಲಾನ್ ಯಾವತ್ತೂ ಪೂರ್ತಿಸಿ ಕೆರೆ ನಾಲಾ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಗುರ್ತು ಸಹ ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಇದೇ ವಿಷಯವಾಗಿ ಈ ಹಿಂದೆ ಗೌರ್ನಮೆಂಟಿಗೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳಲಾಗಿ ಹಾಲಿ ಚೀಫ್ ಇಂಜನೀಯರಾಗಿರುವ ಮೆ|| ರೈಸ್ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರು ಸ್ಥಳ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭಕರವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವೆಂದು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಈ ತೆರೆಯು ಮೇರೆ ಕಂಡ ಮೂರು ಹೋಬಳಿಗಳಿಂದ 35 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೂ ನೀರು ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದ್ದು ಎಡಭಾಗದ ನಾರೆಯೂ 20 ಮೈಲಿ ಫಾಸಲೆ ವರಿವಿಗೂ, ಬಲಭಾಗದ ನಾಲೆಯು 10 ಮೈಲಿ ಫಾಸಲೆ ವರಿವಿಗೂ ನೀರು ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆಂದು ಸರ್ವೆಯಿಂದ ನಿರ್ಧರಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟದ್ದಲ್ಲದೆ ಕುಮದ್ವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಮೇರೆ ಹಿತ್ಲಗ್ರಾಮದ ಬಳಿ ಸೇತುವೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೀರು ಒಯ್ಯೋಣದರಿಂದ ಕಸಬಾ ಹೋಬಳಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ, ಗಾವ, ಈಸೂರು, ಚುರ್ಚುಗುಂಡಿ ಮತ್ತು ಬೇಗೂರು ವಗೈರೆ ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳ ಜಮಾನಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಜಂಗಲ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಲ್ಲದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಸಮತಳ ಭೂಮಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದು, ಈ ಕೆರೆ ನೀರಿನಿಂದ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

ಈ ಕೆರೆಯಲ್ಲಿ 70 ಅಡಿ ಎತ್ತರದವರಿಗೂ ನೀರು ನಿಂತು 14,000 ಎಕರೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರೋಣದರಿಂದಾ 50 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಕಂದಾಯದ ಜಮಾನಿಗೆ ನೀರು ಒದಗುತ್ತದೆ, ಇದರ ಕಾಂಗಾರಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ 5 ಲಕ್ಷ ರೂಪಾಯಿ ವರಿಗೆ ಅಂದಾಜು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಬಂಜರ್ ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ಹರಾಜಿನ ಹಣದಿಂದಲೂ ಹಿಡುವಳಿದಾರರಿಂದ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಷ ಹಣ ದಿಂದಲೂ ತಕ್ಕಷ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಹಣ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸಾಲಿಯಾನಾ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಶೇಕಡಾ 9 ರೂ।। ನ ಮೇಲೆ ಬಡ್ಡಿ ಬಂದು ಹತ್ತು ವರುಷಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮೊಬಲಗು ಧರ್ತಿಯಾಗುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಕುಮದ್ವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಸೇತುವೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿ ನೀರು ಒಯ್ಯೋಣದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವಿಸ್ತೀರ್ಣದ ಭೂಮಿಯು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಒರುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಲಾಭಕರವಾ ದದ್ದಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿ 50 ಸಾವಿರಕ್ಕೆ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟು ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಹು ದೊಡ್ಡದಾದ ಶೀಲ ವಂತನಕೊಪ್ಪದ ಕೆರೆಗೆ ಮಳೆಯ ನೀರು ಅನೇಕ ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದ ಬಾರದೆ ನಿಷ್ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಿದೆ. ಮತ್ತು ಸುಮಾರು 40 ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿನ ಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದ ಅವಶ್ಯವಾಗಿ ತಯಾರಾಗಬೇಕಾದ ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರದ ಕೆರೆಯು ಇದರ ಮಂಜೂರಿ ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಣೆಯ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯಾಗದೆ ನಿಲ್ಲಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದ ಸದರಿ ಅಂಬ್ಲಿಗೊಳ್ಳದ ಕೆರ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯಾದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಕಂಡ ಶೀಲವಂತನಕೊಪ್ಪದ ಕೆರಗೆ ನೀರು ಬಂದು ಜಮಾಯಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ದೊರಯುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಲ್ಲಾಪುರದ ಕೆರೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿ ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಅವಶ್ಯ ಕತೆ ಸಹ ಇರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ. ಇಂಥಾ ಅವಿಚ್ಛಿನ್ನವಾಗಿ ನೀರು ಒದಗಬಹುದಾದ ಈ ಕೆರ ಆದ ಹೊರತು ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಕಷ್ಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯಾಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಈ ಕೆರೆಯನ್ನು ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಸನ್ನಿಧಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಹೋಗಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಲು ಬಹುದೂರವಾ ಗಿದ್ದುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಅಷ್ಟು ಸಾಮರ್ಥ್ಯರಾಗಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಇದ್ದುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಆಗಮನದಿಂದ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲರೂ ತುಂಬಾ ಸಂತೋಷಭರಿತರಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮಗಳ ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನು ತೋರ್ಪಡಿಸಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಕುತೂಹಲದಿಂದ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ.

ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಘನವಾದ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ನಿವಾರಣೆಯ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಉಪಯೋಗಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾವಧಾನವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಯನ್ನು ಕೃಪೆಯಿಂದ ಆಲಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪರವಾಗಿ ನಾನೂ ತುಂಬಾ ಕೃತಜ್ಞಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಅರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ ದೇವರು. ತಮಗೂ ತಮ್ಮ ಸಕುಟುಂಬ ಸಪರಿವಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಆಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕಾಪಾಡಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇನೆ.

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ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಾ ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟು ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪ್ರಜಾಹಿತೈಷಿ ಸಂಘದವರು ಸವಿನಯವಾಗಿ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ

ಸ್ವಾಗತವನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿ ಪ್ರೀತಿ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸಗಳೊಡನೆ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದೇನೆಂದರೆ :—

1. ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ವಿದ್ಯಾವಿನಯಾದಿ ಸಕಲ ಸದ್ಗುಣ ಸಂಪನ್ನರಾಗಿ ಚಕ್ರವರ್ತಿ ಸಾರ್ವಭೌಮರ ಹಿಂದುಸ್ಥಾ ನದ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೇಶಿಸಿ ತೋರಿಸಿದ ಅನಾಧಾರಣ ಶಕ್ತಿಯ ಪ್ರಭೆಯು ನಮ್ಮನ್ನಾಳುವ ಶ್ರೀಮಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರ ದೃಷ್ಟಿಯನ್ನಾಕರ್ಷಿಸಿ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಕಲಾಕೌಶಲ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವನ್ನು ಮಹಿಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ದೊರಕಿಸುವ ಕುತೂಹಲದಿಂದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ವಿದ್ವ ಮಾನಗಳನ್ನು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಮಂತ್ರಾಲೋಚನಾ ಸಭೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ಸ್ಥಾನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ಸೂತ್ರವನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾಗಿ ಹಿಡಿಯಲು ಸಂಪೂರ್ಣಶಕ್ತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತ ಕಡಿವಾಣವನ್ನು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಕರಗತಮಾಡಿಸಲಾಗಿ ಕಾಲಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಿಂದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರಯಂತ್ರದ ಸಸೂತ್ರಚಲನೆಗೆ ಸಂಭವಿಸಿದ್ದ ಆತಂಕಗಳನ್ನು ಬಹು ವಿಚಕ್ಷಣೆ ಯಿಂದ ಅತ್ಯಲ್ಪಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಕ್ರಮಪಡಿಸಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರವು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಹಿತಕ್ಕೂ ಶ್ರೀಮಂ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಯಶಸ್ಸಿಗೂ ಕಾರಣವಾ ಗುವಂತೆ ಮಾಡಿ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಾರಭೂತವಾದ ಪ್ರಜಾಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕುಂದು ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ತಿಳಿದುಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಶೆಯಿಂದ ರಾಜಾಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಬಹುದೂರದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶಗಳಿಗೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಸಂದರ್ಶನ ವನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಾವುಗಳು ಚಾತಕಪಕ್ಷಿಗಳಿಗೆ ಮೇಘೋದಯದಿಂದುಂಟಾಗುವ ಆನಂದ ವಿಶೇಷದಿಂದ ಕೂಡಿ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಸುಖಾಗಮನವನ್ನು ಬಯಸಲು ತುಂಬಾ ಲವಲವಿಕೆಯುಳ್ಳವರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

2. ಈ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬಹು ಪಲವತ್ತಾದ ಪ್ರದೇಶವಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಕಡೆಗಳಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನಾಕರ್ಷಿಸಿ ಜನಸಾಂ ದ್ರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯ, ಉದ್ಯೋಗ, ವಾಣಿಜ್ಯ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಕಲಗಳಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯಸ್ಥಾನವಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದೂ ಲಾಭಕರವಾದ ಬೆಳಗಳಿಗೆ ಅವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ಜಲಾಶ್ರಯಗಳನ್ನುಂಟಾಗಿತ್ತೆಂದೂ ಧಾರಾಳವಾಗಿ ನಂಬಲು ಆಧಾರವುಳ್ಳದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ. ಕಾಲಾನುಗುಣ ವಾಗಿ ಬೀಳತಕ್ಕ ಮಳೆಯು ವರ್ಷೇವರ್ಷೇ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದು ಸುವೃಷ್ಟಿಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಸಮೃದ್ಧಿಯಾಗಿ ತುಂಬುತ್ತಿದ್ದ ಕೆರ ಕುಂಟೆಗಳೆಲ್ಲಾ ಬರಿದಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನಾನುಕೂಲವಾದ ಹಾಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ಕೃಷಿಕಾರ್ಯವೂ ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ಆದಾಯವೂ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾ ಗುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದು ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಕಸಬುಗಳಿಗೆ ಆಶ್ರಯತಪ್ಪಿ ಈ ಪ್ರದೇಶದ ಸಂಪತ್ತು ಕ್ಷೀಣವಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕೇವಲ ಜೀವಧಾರಣೆಗ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾದ ಅನ್ನೋದಕ ಕೂಡ ದುರ್ಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟದ ವಿವರಿಸಲಸದಳವಾಗಿರುವ ಶೋಚನೀಯವಾದ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯನ್ನು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಗೆ ತರಲು ಬಹು ಖಿನ್ನರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

3. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ರಾಜ್ಯಾಡಳಿತದಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರವೃತ್ತರಾಗಿದ್ದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳೂ ಕಾಲಾನುಕಾಲಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿನ ದುಸ್ಥಿತಿ ಯು ಪ್ರಾಪ್ತವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಬಹುಕಾಲದ ಹಿಂದೆಯೇ ದೂರದೃಷ್ಟಿಯಿಂದ ತಿಳಿದು ಕೇವಲ ದೈವಿಕವಾಗಿ ಬರುವ ಮಳೆಯ ಮೇಲೆಯೇ ಆಶ್ರಯಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ತಾಯಿ ಮರೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಹರಿಯುತ್ತಾ ಇರುವ ಕುಮದ್ವತೀ ನದಿ ಯ ವ್ಯರ್ಥವಾಗುವ ಮಳೆಗಾಲದ ನೀರನ್ನು ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಕೆರಕುಂಟೆಗಳನ್ನು ತುಂಬಿಸುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಉಪಯೋಗಮಾಡಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವ ಆಲೋಚ ನೆಯನ್ನು ತೆಗೆದು ಇದು ಬಹು ದ್ರವ್ಯಖರ್ಚಿನಿಂದಲೂ ಜಲಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ, ಶಿಲ್ಪಶಾಸ್ತ್ರ ವಿಶಾರದರ ಸಹಾಯದಿಂದ ನೆರವೇರಬೇಕಾದು ದಾದ್ದರಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಘನಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಸಹಾಯ ಮತ್ತು ಮುತವರ್ಜಿಯನ್ನು ಬಯಸಿ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆ ಹುಟ್ಟಿ ದಂದಿನಿಂದ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಬಂದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಯಾವ ಸಮರ್ಪಕವಾದ ಏರ್ಪಾಡೂ ಆಗದೆ ಹೋದ್ದರಿಂದ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗ ಳಿಂದ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ಸಂಘದಿಂದ ಚುನಾಯಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ಮೆಂಬರುಗಳ ಡಪ್ಯುಟೇಷ್ಟ ಹಿಂದಿನ ದಿವಾ ಸಾಹೇಬರವರಾದ ಸರದಾರ್ ಸರ್ ಕಾಂತರಾಜ ಅರಸಿನವರ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಪಡೆದು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ತಿಳಿಯಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಂಡದ್ದರಮೇಲೆ ಸರದಾರರವರು ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷತೆಯ ದೆಶೆಯಿಂದ ಇರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅವಗಾ ಹನೆಗೆ ಬಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿಯೂ ಕುಮದ್ವತೀ ನದಿಗೆ ಅಡ್ಡಕಟ್ಟುಹಾಕಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆಯನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂದೂ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಇಲಾಖೆಯಿಂದ ಕ್ರಮವಾಗಿ ವಿಮರ್ಶೆಯಿಂದ ವರದಿಮಾಡಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಿಸುವ ಮೂಲಕ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟನಿವಾರಣೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವದಾಗಿ ಭರವಸೆಯನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

4. ಸರದಾರರವರ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಯನ್ನನುಸರಿಸಿ ಇಂಜಿನಿಯರಿಂಗ್ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮುಖ್ಯಾಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳು ಈ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನು ಚೆನ್ನಾಗಿ ಅಜಮಾಯಿಷಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕ್ರಮವಾದ ಇಷ್ಟಿಮೇಷ್ಟ ನಡೆಸಿರುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಕುಮದ್ವತಿನದಿಗೆ ಅಂಜನಾಪುರದ ಬಳಿ ಅಡ್ಡಕಟ್ಟು ಹಾಕಿ

:ಜಲಾಶ್ರಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸುವುದು ಸಾಧ್ಯವೆಂತಲೂ ಇದರಿಂದ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಸುಮಾರು 24 ಗ್ರಾಮಗಳಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ಅನುಕೂಲತೆ ಯಾಗುವುದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ನೀರಿನ ದುರ್ಭಿಕ್ಷತೆಗೆ ಹೆಸರುಪಡೆದಿರುವ ಶಿಕಾರಿಪುರಪಟ್ಟಣಕ್ಕೆ ವಿಶೇಷವಾದ ಜಲವನತಿಯಾಗಿ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಲಾಭಕರವಾದ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯಾಗುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾತ್ಕಾಲಿಕ ಸಂದರ್ಭಗಳಿಂದ ವಿಶೇಷ ದ್ರವ್ಯಸಹಾಯ ದಿಂದ ಆಗತಕ್ಕ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗೆ ಹಣ ಒದಗಿಸುವದು ಘನಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ಶ್ರಮವಾಗಬಹುದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ನಾವುಗಳು ಅರಿಯು ದವರಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಬೇಕಾಗುವ ಮೂಲಧನವು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅನುಕೂಲವಾಗುವ ಜಮಾನುಗಳ ಬಲೆ ಯ ಮೂಲಕವಾಗಿ ತಕ್ಕಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ರೈತರುಗಳಿಂದ ವಸೂಲ್ಮಾಡಲ್ಪಡಬಹುದಾ ದಷ್ಟು ಕಂಟ್ರಿಬ್ಯೂಷ್ಷನ್ ಕೊಡುವ ಪತ್ತು ಖರ್ಚಾದ ಮೊಬಲಗಿನ ಮೇಲೆ ಸರಿಯಾದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಹುಟ್ಟಿ ಕೆಲವು ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂಲಧನವು ರೂಢಿಸಲ್ಪಡುವಂತೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ದೊರಯಲಪಕಾಶವಾಗುವುದರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸೂಕ್ತಾನುಸಾರ ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಕಂದಾ ಯವನ್ನು ತರುವ ಭಾರವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ವಹಿಸಲು ಸಿದ್ಧರಾಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

5. ಇವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಷ್ಷ ಪೂರ್ಯಸಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಆಖ್ಯೆರ್ ತೀರ್ಮಾನದ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒದಗಿರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಜಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ ಯವರು ಅತಿ ಕ್ಷಿಪ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಿಸೋಣವಾಗಿ ಒಡನೆ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯನ್ನು ಕೈಕೊಳ್ಳಲು ಸಾಕಾದಷ್ಟು ದ್ರವ್ಯವನ್ನು ಈ ಕಾಮ ಗಾರಿಬಗ್ಗೆ ಒದಗಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ಕ್ಷಾಮಪರಂಪರೆಗಳನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತ ಈ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಯ ಆಶೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ಜೀವಧಾರಣೆಮಾಡಿಕೊಂ ಡಿರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟವನ್ನು ದೂರಮಾಡಿ ದೇಶಕ್ಷೇಮವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡುವಮೂಲಕ ಮಹಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಆಚಂ ದ್ರಾರ್ಕವಾದ ಕೀರ್ತಿಗೆ ಪಾತ್ರರಾಗಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುವದರೊಂದಿಗೆ ಭಗವಂತನು ಶ್ರೀಮತ್ ಮಹಿಸೂರು ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಶ್ರೀ ಕೃಷ್ಣರಾಜ ಒಡೆಯರ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರಿಗೂ ರಾಜಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೂ ಸಮಸ್ತ ಸನ್ಮಂಗಳಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಮಹಾ ಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೆ ಆಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಾದಿಗಳನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಲೆಂದು ಬೇಡುವವರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

In regard to the subject matter of these addresses, the Dewan had an informal discussion with the people regarding the prospects of the Anjanapur project and also of the Ambligola project. These are projects of some magnitude which, in view of the unfavourable situation of the taluk in respect of rainfall, are insistently asked for by the raiyats as a means of securing a sufficient supply of water for cultivation and drinking. The Dewan observed that the projects deserved the sympathetic consideration of Government and that he would see what could be done in the matter.

At 4 P.M., the Dewan inspected the Taluk Office and after hearing petitioners left Shikarpur at 5 P.M. for Sorab. All along the route the people from the villages on and bordering on, the road met the Dewan in large numbers and submitted their representations which related to Forest grievances, want of drinking water wells, neglected condition of irrigation tanks—major and minor—and additional schools.

The Dewan arrived at Sorab at 7-15 P.M. On his arrival he was met by the Revenue Sub-Divisional Officer, the Amildar, the Vice President of the Municipality and all the leading raiyats. The Vice President of the Sorab Municipality presented the Dewan with the following complimentary address of welcome.—

ಸೊರಬ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುವ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪನ ಪತ್ರಿಕಾ:—

(1) ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ರಾಜಧಾನಿಗೆ ದೂರಪ್ರದೇಶವಾದ ಈ ಮಲನಾಡಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಕಷ್ಟ ಸುಖ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸ್ವತಃ ವಿಚಾರಿಸಲು ಈ ಸೊರಬಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸುದುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ತುಂಬಾ ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

(2) ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಯೂರೋಪು, ಅಮೇರಿಕ ಖಂಡಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚರಿಸಿದ ಅನುಭವಗಳಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳನ್ನು ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅಧಿಕವಾದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ತರಲು ಉದ್ದೇಶ ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ವಿನಯಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ವಂದನೆ ಗಳನ್ನು ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

(3) ಸ್ಥಳೀಯ ಆಡಳಿತಗಳಾದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಬೋರ್ಡು, ಮುನಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿ, ಬೆಂಚುಕೋರ್ಟು ವಗ್ಯೈರೆ ಕೆಲಸ ಕಾರ್ಯಗಳು ಸುಲಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ವ್ಯಯವಿಲ್ಲದೆ ಪರಿಶ್ರಮವುಳ್ಳ ಸ್ಥಳದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಂದಲೇ ನಡೆಯಲು ಸಾಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಉತ್ತೇಜನಕೊಡುತ್ತಲಿರುವದು ಕೇವಲ ಪ್ರಜಾಸಾಮಾನ್ಯ ಅನುರಾಗ ಪೂರ್ಣವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಅಂಶವು ಉಪಕಾರ ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾಗಿದೆ.

(4) ಮೈಸೂರು ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಈಗಿನ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಉಂಟಾಗಿರುವ ದುಬಾರಿ ಖರ್ಚನ್ನು ಕಡಿಮೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೋಸ್ಕರ ರಿಟ್ರೆಂಚುಮೆಂಟು ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಘನವಾದ ಆಲೋಚನೆಯಿಂದ ಉಪಯುಕ್ತವಾದ ಮಿತವೆಚ್ಚವನ್ನು ಇಟ್ಟು ನಡೆಯಿಸುವಂತೆ ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ತನ್ಮೂಲಕ ಸರಕಾರಕ್ಕೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಅನುಕೂಲವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೀಯವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

(5) ಜಮಾನ್ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಎ. ಬಿ. ಲಿಸ್ಟುಗಳನ್ನು ತಯಾರುಮಾಡಿಸಿ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಬಹು ಶೀಘ್ರದಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾ ನುಗಳು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕುವಂತೆಯೂ, ಕರ ಕಾಮಗಾರಿಗಳನ್ನು ಇಂಜನೀಯರ್ ಇಲಾಖಾ ಮೂಲಕ ಜಾಗ್ರತೆ ನಡೆಯಿಸು ವಂತೆಯೂ ಮಾಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟು ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನುಕೂಲ ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರತಕ್ಕ ಕಾರ್ಯವು ಬಹುಕಾಲ ಸ್ಮರಣೀಯವಾದದ್ದಾಗಿದೆ.

(6) ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೈಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ಕಾರ್ಯ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಅನುಭವ ಮಾತ್ರದಿಂದ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಬರುವ ನ್ಯೂನಾತಿರಿಕ್ತಗಳನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದು ಪರಿಶೀಲಿಸಿ ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಪರಿಹಾರ ಕ್ರಮವನ್ನು ಖಾವಂದರವರು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸುತ್ತಲಿರುವ ವಿಚಾರ ವನ್ನು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಭಾಗ್ಯೋದಯವಾಗಿ ಭಾವಿಸಿ ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ವಂದನೆಯನ್ನು ಸಹ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದೇವೆ.

ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ಸಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ ರವರಿಗೂ, ಇವರ ಬಂಧುವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೂ,
ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೂ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಬಂಧುವರ್ಗದವರಿಗೂ. ಜಗದೀಶ್ವರನು
ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯ ವೈಭವಗಳನ್ನು ಅನವರತ ಅನುಗ್ರಹಿಸಲೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

The Dewan made a suitable reply in the course of which, he complimented the Municipality on its apparent prosperous condition, inasmuch as their address has not brought forward a single greivance.

A halt was made at Sorab on the 20th and at 10 A.M. on that day, the Dewan visited Tavanandi, one of the typical villages in these parts, 8 miles north on the Banavasi road. He inspected the village huts, cattle sheds, etc., and the local Elementary School. He made enquiries of several raiyats in order to find out the mode of their living, their annual income, their expenditure and their indebtedness, etc. After making detailed enquiries regarding the crops grown in this vicinity, their yield, the markets in which they are disposed of, etc., the Dewan returned to Sorab at 1 P.M.

At 5 P.M. the Dewan inspected the A.-V. School, the Hospital, the Gudigars' Co-operative Society and the Girls' School. Later, he inspected the Taluk Cutcherry where he heard representations from the raiyats who had gathered together in large numbers from the surrounding villages. These chiefly related to the improvement of irrigation tanks, village schools and wells.

On the 21st January, the Dewan left Sorab for Sagar early in the morning. On his way he made a brief halt at the Anglo-Vernacular School and inspected the Boy Scouts who had assembled to meet him. The Dewan reached Sagar at 11 A.M. after halting at a number of villages *en route* where the raiyats had gathered to meet him. The representations made by the raiyats to the Dewan on the way related (1) to the heavy indebtedness of the Agricultural population and the necessity to establish a land mortgage bank and also a system of making decree amounts payable in instalments, (2) to difficulties due to the constitution of State Forests within close proximity to the villages and (3) to the necessity for the construction of more wells to ensure an adequate supply of drinking water.

At the entrance to the Sagar town, the President and the Members of the Sagar Municipal Council, with the local officers and other leading gentlemen of the place received the Dewan and presented him with an address of welcome which is given below :—

We, the members of the Sagar Town Municipal Council, in respectfully according you a very hearty welcome into our midst, desire to express on behalf of ourselves, the citizens of Sagar, and the people of the Malnad generally, our sense of deep gratitude, and gratification that you have kindly made it convenient so soon after your assumption of the exalted Office of Dewan, to visit this remote corner of the dominions of His Highness our beloved Maharaja. It was just three years ago that we had the privilege and pleasure of tendering to His Highness our humble homage on the occasion of his memorable tour in these parts. This visit of yours, Sir, is yet another proof of the deep and abiding interest taken in our welfare and happiness by our benevolent Ruler and his Government, and we take this opportunity of requesting you to convey to His Highness our sentiments of profound gratitude and loyalty.

2. Living as we do in the most unhealthy regions of the State, our most vital wants are naturally medical relief and sanitary aid. While conscious of all the benefits conferred upon us in the past, we shall not be considered to be importunate when we represent that something more yet remains to be done to bring the good work started to a satisfactory conclusion. The activities inaugurated under the Malnad Improvement Scheme, more or less by way of experiment, in the shape of the free distribution of quinine, provision of trained midwives, and semi-itinerant dispensaries have yielded good results. We feel that the time has now arrived when these institutions should be further developed. We would therefore urge the establishment, in this town, at an early date, of a well-equipped Hospital and Maternity for this part of the Malnad. Any improvement of the District Hospital at Shimoga situated 45 miles away would not, we submit, afford substantial relief to the inhabitants of these parts. While even under existing conditions, we have a legitimate claim for more bounties at the hands of Government, we are not a little dismayed to hear that there is a proposal to transfer the entire cost of medical relief to local bodies. We need hardly point out how this would cripple our resources, and we trust that under your liberal and enlightened administration such a thing will not come to pass.

3. Coming to our particular wants, the Sanitary Commissioner during his recent inspection of the town has remarked that a properly laid-out system of drains and sewers is a desideratum. Our resources do not permit of our undertaking the entire scheme all at once ; and to spread it out over a number of years would detract greatly from its usefulness. We shall therefore feel thankful if the Government would kindly come to our rescue with a liberal grant-in-aid.

4. Thirdly our Council is without a habitation of its own. While many a small Taluk Headquarter station can boast of a Town Hall, our civic honour feels hurt at the thought that we are yet unprovided with one. A Hall was indeed constructed in the year of the Jubilee (1888), the cost of which was met by public subscriptions, municipal funds, and Government grant in equal proportion, but inasmuch as a portion of the Government A.-V. School is located there the public have now no

access to the building. We therefore pray that the building may be taken over completely by Government at its present valuation, and the proceeds given to the Municipality. With this as a nucleus, and supplemented by public subscriptions and municipal funds, we wish to construct a new Town Hall worthy of the position and importance of Sagar.

5. Last but by no means the least of our wants is the construction of a building in a central and convenient place for the location of the various schools which, for want of accommodation, are now held in about half a dozen buildings scattered all over the town most of which are private houses ill-suited for a school. We would also respectfully urge the necessity of raising the A.-V. School to the status of an English High School.

6. Outside the domain of purely local topics we would urge the early construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway, and the materialzation of the Bhatkal Project and the Jog Electric Scheme. These would give a much needed impetus to our commerce and industry, and thus promote our prosperity in common with the rest of the country.

7. In conclusion, we beg that you will be pleased to accept this humble token of our esteem and regard. We are proud to bring to your kind notice that every thing about this humble souvenir is entirely local, and, as such, we venture to hope it will be regarded, as a not inappropriate memento of your visit to Sagar.

8. May God shower His choicest blessings upon you and your family, and spare you for a long time to guide the destinies of our beloved country.

The Dewan's reply is summarized below :—

The Dewan made an exhaustive reply to the address dealing with all the matters brought to his notice. After thanking the members of the Municipal Council for their warm welcome, the Dewan dwelt on the general policy underlying the Malnad Improvement Scheme, and expressed the hope that as a result of this tour that scheme might be further developed on more practical lines so as to achieve more tangible and rapid results.

The Dewan then removed the misapprehension existing regarding the charges on account of medical institutions being thrown entirely on District Boards, and assured the people that no additional burdens under medical charges will be imposed on the District Board.

The Dewan briefly referred to the local requirements under expansion, of the hospital and town drainage. In regard to the latter he said there was no scheme before Government and all expenditure under drainage should be very carefully planned out at the outset after proper investigation.

In referring to the Town Hall, the Dewan expressed sympathy with the townspeople that they derived no advantages from the building as it is appropriated by the Education Department for locating a portion of the A.-V. School. The Dewan promised to look into the question of transfer to the department of the hall or, in the alternative, of releasing the hall for the legitimate use of the public, constructing another building for the school.

Touching on the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway Project, the Dewan explained the situation and suggested that the District Board may consider the question of their ability to co-operate with the Government in bringing about the resumption of this railway project at the earliest possible date, after going into the whole matter regarding the accumulated funds under Railway Cess, and, also the question of raising a public loan.

In regard to the Bhatkal Port and the Jog Falls Hydro-Electic Scheme, the Dewan observed that these schemes were not easy of realisation in the very near future and that they may be seriously taken up only when normal times return.

From 11-30 A.M. to 1 P.M. the Dewan inspected the Industrial School. Latterly a rattan weaving section has been opened here for boys from the Kunibi settlements. The Kunibis are a nomadic class of people living on the top of the Western Ghats and their normal means of living is by the system of cultivation known as Kumri which consists in the burning of a portion of the forest and growing crops thereon. The Kunibis change their place of cultivation from place to place. The Dewan next visited the A.-V. School and then the Revenue Sub-Division Office which he inspected and where he heard petitioners. In the afternoon the Dewan received a deputation from Kumsi who urged the retention of the sub-taluk. The Dewan had a full discussion on the subject with the representatives and noted the representation for consideration. Later on, he visited the Taluk Office and Forest Division Office. At 5 P.M. he was entertained to tea by the Sagar Municipal Council.

The Dewan left Sagar at 5-30 P.M. for Talaguppe which was reached at 8 P.M. On his way, the Dewan spent nearly an hour at the Marthur Agricultural Farm. Dr. Coleman, Director of Agriculture, received the Dewan and showed him round. The Marthur Farm is primarily an Agricultural Experimental Station for the investigation of the Koleroga disease. Interesting experiments are also being made here as regards the selection of suitable varieties of sugar-cane for the Malnad and for the preservation of fodder grass in Silo pits.

On the 22nd January 1923 the Dewan left Talaguppe for Bhatkal at 8 A.M. *via* Aralgod and Kogar. The road lies through wild and beautiful mountain scenery. This part of Mysore is nearest to the coast. The important natural harbour of Bhatkal in North Canara is only ten miles, as the crow flies, from the Mysore boundary. Until recently there was no direct road communication with the coast. In recent years, a new ghat road has been opened through the Saralahole valley, past the important State Forest of Govardhangiri. This has established a very easy and direct approach to the coast for the Sagar Malnad and it appears probable that this road will be very useful and important in developing this part of the country. The Dewan inspected the new road. The people who met the Dewan at Aralgod represented to him the necessity for the early completion of the direct road from Aralgod to Jog. Nearly five miles have already been constructed and four miles have yet to be built. At Chandanmane at the foot of the Kogar ghat, the Dewan made a brief halt and made enquiries about the exploitation of timber that is going on there at present. Chandanmane forest is a portion of the Govardhangiri State Forest. The Dewan went into the forest and inspected the trees marked for felling and also the actual felling operations in progress. The Dewan also examined the possibility of developing the revenue from these rich and well-wooded forests and discussed the matter with the Conservator of Forests who accompanied him.

The Dewan arrived at Nagavalli situated at the Mysore frontier at 11 A.M. and made a brief halt for lunch. He then proceeded to Bhatkal which was reached at 3 P.M.

The road from Nagavalli to Bhatkal lies through British territory and runs on the high water shed which divides the Bhatkal and Venkatapur rivers.

At Bhatkal the Dewan visited the Light House Hill and inspected the site selected for the harbour. He also made enquiries regarding the volume and nature of cargo that is brought in and taken away by steamers calling at that port. At Bhatkal Port, the steamers come up within nearly five hundred yards of the landing stage. The steamers of the Bombay Steamship Company regularly call here twice a week. The inner harbour scheme as designed and reported upon by Messrs. Wolfe, Barry and Lyster would cost a sum of 143 lakhs and provide for a dock basin of 18½ acres for Ocean going steamers. The Dewan left Bhatkal at 4 P.M. for Kallurkatte *via* Biandur, and Kollur which is at the foot of Kodachadri. The road rises nearly 2,000 feet within a distance of eight miles and the view of the surrounding country with the sea in the back-ground and the Mysore plateau on the east with Kodachadri peak towering over everything presents a most picturesque appearance from the top of the ghat. The Dewan reached Kallurkatte at 8-30 P.M. where the members of the local Municipal Council and of the Nagar Taluk Board and the leading gentlemen of the Nagar Taluk had assembled to welcome him. They presented the Dewan with the following address of welcome:—

We, the members of the Municipal Council at Kallurkatte and of the Nagar Taluk Board, Representative Assembly Members and Citizens of the Nagar Taluk, esteem it a great pivilege to extend a warm welcome to the Dewan Saheb to this picturesque Malnad Country in His Highness' territory and we humbly pray our sentiment of profound and abiding loyalty and gratitude may be conveyed to His Highness our beloved Maharaja Sri Krishnarajendra Wodeyar Bahadur, G.C.S.I.

2. We hasten to assure you, Sir, that we fully realize the embarrassing financial condition which you are battling against with robust optimism and we therefore make our representations with the firm belief that they will receive due consideration when there is a swing of the financial pendulum.

3. We sincerely believe, Sir, that the completion of the Arasalu Railway line and its connection with a port on the West Coast will not only tend to develop this tract but will also give considerable impetus to the commercial advancement of this State. It is of equal importance, Sir, that the two streams which you had occasion to traverse from Benhatti to Kallurkatte together with two others on the Mavinhole-Anantapur road should be spanned with bridges as during five months of the year in the south-west monsoon the tracts on the other side will be completely isolated and closed to traffic. We pray that these four items may find places of honor in the approved bridge programme of the State.

4. In this connection we beg to bring for kind consideration the imperative necessity of opening a Telegraph Office at Kallurkatte concerning which the Municipal Council and the Taluk Board have already undertaken to bear any loss in its initial working as enjoined by the rules.

5. We are aware, Sir, that one of the reasons which has prompted you to undertake this arduous tour is the desire to study at first hand the factors that are at work for what is known as the depopulation of the Malnad. In our humble opinion the existing social system is also largely responsible

therefor. The system of enormous dowry has prevented several men from matrimony and the practice of giving extreme hot water baths to women soon after confinement coupled with the prevailing system of keeping the hearths burning near the confined women oftentimes result in pneumonia which is locally known as Reshmejadya. Several women of reproductive ages fall a pray to this system and these factors appear to contribute to the depopulation.

6. Sustained propaganda, the establishment of dispensaries at Yadur and Laxmipur and the employment of three more midwives in the taluk are the remedies that suggest themselves to us.

7. The best remedy, Sir, we venture to submit is the removal of ignorance through education and we take this opportunity to pointedly bring to your kind consideration the desirability of granting more scholarships and freeships in the High School classes for the malnad students as several boys discontinue their studies for want of adequate funds. We further beg that a School house may be ordered to be constructed for the location of the Girls' School at Kalloorkatte which is now being held in an incommodious and illventilated rented building. The A.-V. School at Kalloorkatte requires extension urgently and the conversion of the Rural A.-V. School at Nagar into a pucca A. V. School is also of urgent importance.

8. Last, though not least, we pray that the Government may be pleased to abolish the Irrigation Cess early.

9. We have run into a great length and we beg to apologize therefor. We may be permitted to reqnest, Sir, that in all matters pertaining to the allotment of funds, the Government may be pleased to adhere generally for some years to come to a policy of first meeting the requirements of the Malnad Taluks before allotting funds to the Maidan tracts.

10. In conclusion, Sir, We earnestly pray to Providence to vouchsafe to you robust health and strength to carry on the arduous and intricate duties of the high office which has already become memorable by the announcement of Constitutional Reforms for which we are deeply grateful.

In the course of his reply, the Dewan referred to the problems of the Malnad and said:—

"You have made some very interesting observations regarding the intricate question of the present low condition of the Malnad parts of the Mysore State. One of the main objects of my tour in these parts is to get personally acquainted with the local conditions so that whatever policy is adopted by His Highness the Maharaja's Government, I may be able to help in its carrying out with my experience and personal knowledge of such conditions. I agree with you generally as to the circumstances that to a large extent tend to cause those unfavourable circumstances which have led to the deterioration of the Malnad but it is very difficult to dogmatize and lay down any hard and fast principle. The whole question requires very careful examination and inquiry. It is an economic problem and it is also a problem connected with various other circumstances relating to the social, physical and agrarian conditions of the people. But so far as Government are concerned, the problem is very clear to them. The immediate requirements of the Malnad districts have already been formulated during the Dewanship of Sir M. Visvesvaraya who started the Malnad Improvement Scheme with a view to give additional facilities for education, medical aid, improved drinking water-supply and improved communications. These are the essential activities of the scheme and I see that most of your local needs come under these heads."

The Dewan then dwelt on the specific requests made in the Address seriatim. The bridges, he said, could not be sanctioned by Government out of the State Funds as the Local Fund General was transferred wholly to District Boards and it is now the duty of the District Boards to find money for these bridges, although Government were quite prepared to contribute in the case of special works that proved to be beyond the resources of the Boards. The demand for a Telegraph Office was noted for favourable consideration. Regarding additional medical aid, the Dewan sympathised with the people of the taluk that although the Lakshmipur Dispensary was sanctioned in January 1919 nothing had been done. The Dewan agreed that new dispensaries are urgently wanted in the Malnad, and promised to consider the provision in the next budget for one additional institution for this taluk. The request for freeships and scholarships to Malnad students was noted for discussion with the Education Department. As regards a building for the local Girls' school, the Dewan promised to include it in the next year's programme. The want of a suitable building was reported as urgent by the department. The Nagar A.-V. School was in the programme of expansion already before Government and the Dewan said that orders would soon be passed. In conclusion, the Dewan expressed his cordial sympathy with the people in their desire for the amelioration of their condition and promised to do all that he could to help them during the period of his Dewanship.

On the 23rd the Dewan spent a quiet morning attending to office work. In the afternoon he inspected the Girls' School, the Anglo-Vernacular School, the Local Dispensary and the Taluk Office. The dispensary statistics were examined to ascertain the prevailing diseases and it was found that over 60 per cent of the patients were treated for malarial fevers. After inspecting the Taluk Cutcherry, the Dewan heard petitioners and drove to Nagar where he was entertained to tea by Mr. Srinivasa Udupa. On this occasion, Mr. Shamanna Udupa announced a gift of a thousand rupees, the interest thereon to be utilised for the award of an annual prize to the best Science Graduate of the Malnad in the Mysore University. The Dewan accepted the gift with thanks. The Dewan returned to Kallurkatte Camp at 7 P.M.

Shimoga.

The Dewan and party left Kallurkatte at 8 A.M. on the 24th for Tirthahalli *via* Nagar and Hulikal. At Nagar the Dewan made a brief halt and inspected the Local Fund Dispensary.

At Tirthahalli in the afternoon the Dewan inspected the Tile Factory under Government management, to which a loan of Rs. 50,000 was granted a few years ago, and made enquiries into the several circumstances that prevented the successful working of this factory and also heard the chief share-holders who explained their difficulties to the Dewan.

The Anglo-Vernacular School and the dispensary were next inspected and later the Taluk Office where the petitioners were heard. At 5-30 P.M., the Dewan was entertained to tea by the public of Tirthahalli. The same evening the Dewan left for Agumbe at 7 P.M.

On his way he made a brief halt at Nallur and inspected a collection of Malnad agricultural products which had been got together for the Dewan's inspection by Mr. Nallur Shankarappa at his residence. Agumbe was reached at 8-30 P.M.

On the 25th January 1923, the Malnad Landholders' Association presented the Dewan at 3 P.M. with an Address in a spacious pendal put up in front of the new dispensary building in Agumbe. The Dewan who arrived at the pendal at 3 P.M. was met by Messrs. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao, Jawali Ganesh Rao, Sowcars Vasudevaiya and Venkataramanaiya, Mr. Narasimhaiya and numerous other Malnad Landholders. Mr. Hoskoppa Krishna Rao, President of the Malnad Landholders' Association, read the Address which covered 28 pages of printed matter and contained detailed references to almost all the important points concerning the Malnad Districts. The Dewan made an exhaustive reply to the several representations made, after an informal discussion with the landholders present on some of the important questions brought to his notice. The Address and the Dewan's reply are given below :—

On behalf of the people of Malnad generally and of the Members of the Malnad Landholders' Association in particular, I beg to accord you and Mrs. Banerji, your worthy partner in life, a hearty welcome and wish you both a successful and pleasant tour in our picturesque parts where nature has expressed herself in all the plentitude of her splendour and glory.

Before proceeding, we should like to express our gratitude to you, Sir, for your kind pronouncement that the *supari cess* is an unreasonable burden on the Malnad *bagayat* owners, and we request you to be pleased to instruct the Agricultural Department to so adjust its work in future as to render the continuance of this *cess* no longer necessary, and to allow no financial considerations to stand in the way of its being abolished with effect from the Calendar Year just commenced, if its abolition is not already ordered.

There is another *cess*—the irrigation *cess*—the levy of which can have no justification whatever and we request that its abolition may immediately follow. This *cess* is no less an unjustifiable tax. It has so far been incorporated in general land assessment which by itself is weighing heavily and pressing hard on the land-owners, and a separate levy thereof is a regrettable departure in favour of enhanced taxation for which local conditions afford no justification. Malnad people have a just cause for complaint since Government have afforded them no irrigation facilities to permit this separate levy. We, therefore, respectfully request that Government may kindly be pleased to order the abolition of this *cess* in all the taluks including those where re-survey operations have been completed.

Sir, the backwardness of Malnad and the necessity of uplifting it from its present deplorable condition have been recognised but the improvement of Malnad has been one of those ill-omened problems which have suffered from an excess of investigation ending in complete barrenness of any tangible results so far. Commissions and Committees within the last decade, to go no further back, have attempted to solve it ; but there has not been, so far as the public are aware, any definite move forward. Even the little that was given in the shape of separate agencies and funds to work out the improvement scheme is to our great misfortune also taken away.

The problems of Malnad are very complex in their nature and right solutions thereof must therefore flash from only a master-mind like yours. The needs of Malnad are so vast and varied, that one is likely to be puzzled as to which of them requires the earliest and the best consideration from Government. The economic deterioration of the people, insanitary conditions of the villages, scanty medical and educational facilities, lack of labour, the decay of areca trade and last though not least, lack of means of good communications—all these call for immediate improvement. The importance of every one of the above disabilities is so great as to appear each in its turn to transcend that of the rest. We do not like to let go this opportunity, the like of which seldom comes to us and which brings us face to face with a Dewan who has travelled far and wide, established a claim for far-sighted statesmanship and given solid proofs of his capacity, to deal with these vexed problems, on the right solution of which depend our well-being and prosperity, nay, our very existence. Such being the case, we make no apology for venturing to invite your kind attention to them.

Labour scarcity is a standing menace to the welfare of the Malnad. We have to depend upon outside labour which is generally drawn from South Canara. For want of an organization among us, labour is becoming costlier day by day and more difficult to procure. A Government Agency is absolutely necessary to assist the Malnad land-owners in the recruiting of labour from South Canara, and an off-hand answer that supply and demand will adjust themselves, can never relieve the situation which is becoming increasingly difficult for the helpless and poor Malnad land-owners to face. It needs sympathetic handling and we confidently expect that you will be pleased to give your best thoughts to it. We have reasons to hope that you will be able to bring into operation an organization under the guidance and control of Government for the supply of labour to Malnad, so as to ensure a steady flow of labour to Malnad. Sufficient supply of labour being assured, it is certain that more lands would be brought under cultivation and two blades of grass would grow where at present only one is possible and that too with great difficulty and at considerable cost inordinately disproportionate to the yield.

The next item of importance is the relief of agricultural indebtedness of the people in Malnad. We are aware that money market is tight. It is therefore no matter for surprise that trade, agriculture and industry in the Malnad are paralysed by absence of enough money and the high rate of interest prevailing. How then can the problem of prior—indebtedness be solved? Capital is a necessary concomitant of agricultural, as it is of commercial or industrial prosperity of any country and it is that which Malnad woefully lacks. Even official opinion regards dearth of capital as leading to the ruin of agriculturists and the latest comes from the well-known Dr. Harold Mann of Bombay Government who attributes the present pitiable condition of Indian agriculturist to the absence of resources, chiefly of capital. If to lack of sufficient capital to effect improvements in agriculture we add heavy prior-indebtedness, no hope but only blank despair stares the poor agriculturist in the face. To gauge the situation correctly a debt survey was undertaken by the Co-operative Department and the results of their investigation could not have failed to bear testimony to the almost irremediable indebtedness of the Malnad. Some strongly financed and altruistically managed agency advancing ready loans at cheap rate of interest with repayments spread over a number of years can alone meet the present condition. Co-operative credit has not succeeded and cannot hope to succeed at any distance of time in even mitigating the evil, however well it may be organised. Land-mortgage bank is the only true and radical remedy for prior indebtedness and we hope and trust that you will bring your wide experience and ripe statesmanship to bear upon this question which is of vital interest to Malnad and be pleased to consider the early establishment of a land-mortgage bank for relief of prior-indebtedness and for financing agricultural operations in the future.

Intimately connected with the above there is another problem which equally affects the economic welfare of the Malnad. Areca is the only marketable product of Malnad and forms the mainstay of its people. The trade in this commodity having long ago been monopolised by brokers of Shimoga and Birur, the growers have no option but to submit to conditions wholly unfair and disadvantageous to the latter. The absence of any reliable and honest agency to aid them in marketing their produce to the best advantage and to help them to tide over temporary financial embarrassments during slack season is telling severely upon the prosperity of Malnad areca trade which was once in a highly flourishing condition. The Malnad Areca Trade Deputation had, after long and laborious investigation into the causes of the decline of this trade, submitted a detailed report suggesting certain practical steps to be taken for its revival. The creation of an Areca Trade Syndicate as recommended by the Deputation appears to be a practical remedy and it is earnestly hoped that Government would bestow upon it that amount of attention which the gravity of the Malnad trade situation demands.

To back up Malnad traders during areca season so as to make them independent temporarily at least of the Birur and Shimoga brokers who are their only resort at present, it is highly desirable that banking facilities should be afforded them as early as possible. The present management of the Mysore Bank, with Mr. W. C. Rose at its head is very sympathetic and is anxious to provide for our needs by opening local branches but before making the venture, desires that Government should interest itself in the matter. The accumulation of the supari *cess* amounting to over two lakhs may be kindly placed at their disposal and the additional funds made available for the purpose of financing Malnad trade on easier terms and at cheaper rates of interest. We believe that this question deserves early consideration of Government and await favourable orders.

The practice of periodic resettlements is pressing heavily on the poor raiyats. What with heavy debts for liquidation of which there are no means whatever, enhancement of taxation at every re-settlement, increased cost of cultivation and living and necessities of life, increasing barrenness of the soil itself and such other natural or artificial causes affecting the well-being of the voiceless landholders of the Malnad, their prospects are but gloomy and the demand for lands is steadily on the decrease. Other walks of life are sought to be followed in preference to cultivation of lands. The practice hitherto followed of fixing rates of assessment on the money value of the produce without the least consideration of enormous increase in the expenditure which landholders have to incur may be done away with and a scheme of Permanent Settlement may be drawn up and given effect to. There is hardly any justification for enhancing the tax on land periodically since Government affords no increased facilities, in so far as the Malnad at least is concerned, in the matter of transport, irrigation, labour supply and agricultural credit. With all this, Malnad pays the highest rate of assessment on *bagayat* lands which require large capital as well as heavy recurring expenditure for laying out and maintenance. It being so, garden improvement in the Malnad is at a discount and people are compelled to migrate. Permanent Settlement can alone encourage people to invest surplus funds on improvement of lands. If it be however impossible to introduce it immediately, at least the principles and procedure governing re-settlement may, pending the introduction of Permanent Settlement, be clearly defined and embodied in a Statute and the peoples' representatives accorded the privilege of examining and considering the re-settlement reports before they are brought into operation. We

trust, we will not have appealed in vain to you, Sir, to effect this much-needed and long overdue reform and we request you to kindly convey our humble prayer for early introduction of Permanent Settlement to H. H. the Maharaja. Chikmagalur and Mudgere are about to feel the consequences of re-settlement operations and it is earnestly prayed that both the taluks be given the much-needed relief in the way of reduction of the proposed rates of assessment.

The restoration of minor tanks is a question of no less importance to Malnad agriculturists. The new scheme is certainly an improvement on the old one but we regret to say it has not yet been put in operation. While requesting an early introduction of the scheme we hope that the Chief Engineer for Irrigation would be instructed to take into consideration the special conditions of Malnad tanks requiring restoration and so frame the rules as to remove the various impediments in the way of their satisfactory restoration.

The extension of State Forests in the Malnad is causing much hardship and it has injuriously affected the rights of the people to procure green leaves, thorns, fuel and timber for agricultural and building purposes. The forest demarcation line has in many cases been laid on cultivated lands and near dwelling houses, causing unnecessary annoyance to owners of the latter. *Bagayat* or garden cultivation, success of which depends largely upon increased forest facilities, is in consequence considerably retarded. As Malnad raiyats we used to enjoy certain rights, traditional and unwritten though they be, and we request you to respect them and leave them undisturbed.

Kadur and Shimoga Districts have been given Judicial Reforms but owing to long distances, the separation scheme has not been working satisfactorily. Litigants are put to much trouble and expense and delay in the disposal of cases is causing much annoyance. Such a state of affairs leads to increase of crime. More Magistrates are necessary and Benches of Magistrates may be given larger powers and wider jurisdiction to deal with crime. This seems to us to be the only satisfactory solution. Our immediate requirements is the location of a separate Magistrate's Court at Narasimharajapura or the investing of the Munsiff with Second Class powers in the alternative.

The medical problem in Malnad is another important item deserving the immediate attention of Government. The assurance given by you during your last Malnad tour to locate two hospitals, one at Kigga and another at Basarikatte would, it is hoped, be given effect to at an early date.

Malnad people are steeped in ignorance and poverty. Education and sanitation are prime charges on the revenues of the State. Education is at present centralised in towns and cities only and we are denied the benefits of Secondary and University Education. The costliness of life in towns and proverbial indebtedness of Malnad people are in the way of their obtaining education on modern lines. In spite of the fact that Malnad is considered backward, the benefits of scholarships are not extended thereto. They should be made largely available to Malnad students. We have got only three High Schools located far from one another and that too, one in each District Headquarter town, for the whole Malnad area. We venture to suggest the location of High Schools in places like Tarikere, Narasimharajapura, Tirthahalli, Saklespur and Sringeri, to help our boys to secure higher education more easily and at less cost. Facilities for University education may as far as possible, be provided also for Malnad boys. Now that the Vice-Chancellor is made Educational Adviser to Government, we beg of you to be pleased to depute him to study Malnad conditions pertaining to education on the spot and advise Government on ways and means best suited to diffuse knowledge in Malnad area. We want unitary type of schools, more powers to School Committees, trained teachers—preferably local men trained in the profession—and vernacular classes for imparting instruction on improved methods of agriculture. These are however matters to be considered by the experienced and venerable Vice-Chancellor when, as we hope, he is requested to undertake an educational survey of backward Malnad.

So far as communication is concerned, we labour under very great disadvantages. We have neither railways nor good roads and our trade suffers in consequence. It is regrettable that the work of Shimoga-Arsalu Railway should have been stopped. The share-holders of the Shimoga District Board Railway are puzzled over the problem. Railway Cess is however levied from us and the amount is accumulating. The Forest Tramway at least may be extended to Sringeri.

Our District Boards are poor. Without additional funds being made available to them, they cannot improve our roads and bridges which require large outlay for their improvement and up-keep. Means of communications are indicative of a good administration and it is hoped you will please bestow your kind attention on this important subject.

The Nalur stream urgently requires bridging. There are also many bridges requiring early repairs on the road from Koppa to Shimoga, *via* Agumbe. We pray you to give your early consideration to them. The motor buses need encouragement and the bus-owners may be given the road contracts.

Postal and Telegraph facilities are few and far between and we request that places like Sringeri and Agumbe may soon be converted into combined offices.

Lastly, it has been often urged, Sir, that the backwardness of Malnad has been in a way responsible for the clubbing together of Malnad and Maidan parts in the formation of districts. The administration is carried on and all calculations made more on the *Maidan* than on *Malnad* basis. The *Malnad* tracts may be separated from the *Maidan* ones and separte districts formed for purposes of administration. Situated as are the District Headquarters in the Maidan, the officers cannot be in a position to know local wants and special conditions of Malnad. The administration as at present carried on is not certainly to the advantage of the Malnad. A re-distribution of districts therefore appears necessary. We would respectfully suggest that you will be pleased to appoint a Committee to go into the details of this question for the purpose of a satisfactory re-distribution and such other details connected therewith.

To better the condition of Malnad and direct official business in its better, if not exclusive, interests, a non-official Councillor may be appointed and stationed in Shimoga and this request of ours we pray you to convey to our Beloved Sovereign.

Shimoga.

We lack information on Bhadravati Iron Works, an important scheme on which much capital has already been sunk. We have confidence in the Government but we should like that people also may be informed of what is being done with this venture. We are glad to know that the services of Mr. Perin have been re-engaged and some settlement is being arrived at with the authorities of M. S. M. Railway in the matter of transport facilities as well. The Bhadravati works together with the expansion of our railway system constitute an important scheme of development for absorption of our raw materials and tapping of our resources. We are glad that operations have been started and that a competent officer will soon proceed to Europe to find markets for by-products.

We venture to suggest that the Krishnarajasagara will yield larger profits if South India is connected with Mysore and that can be done only by pushing on the Railway beyond Nanjangud to Erode to facilitate easy influx of agriculturists from South India.

Bhadravati will grow in importance by pushing on the railway to a Sea Port, preferably Bhatkal, for which plan and estimates have already been prepared. Our export trade is handicapped for want of an outlet to the sea and it is very hard to get over transport troubles. The railway may be gradually extended to a Sea Port to facilitate conveyance of coffee, areca, spices and other garden products which have yet to find a profitable market.

Sir, your name will go down to posterity for solving these two vital problems and you will surely earn lasting fame as another remarkable statesman, not only of Mysore but of India as well.

Our Malnad Address has become lengthy, but it has become unavoidable in view of the fact that "Improvement of Malnad" is among the 'Twelve Subjects' which you have selected for your special study, and we believe that a detailed narrative from us of the true conditions in the Malnad would help you in your efforts to solve the knotty problems. We were anxious to place before you our disabilities and grievances with the fervent hope of early redress. We look to your ripe experience and practical statesmanship with full confidence and anticipate every one of the difficult and baffling questions to be dealt with in a manner that would bring credit to you, while securing at the same time practical and enduring benefit to the people of the Malnad.

Our address will not be complete without a reference, however brief, to the burning question of the day, *viz.*, Constitutional Reforms. Public opinion is much concerned over the unsatisfactory nature of these reforms which are considered to be too inadequate to meet the legitimate aspirations of the people. This is neither the place nor the occasion to go deeper into this question. We earnestly trust however that public opinion would receive due consideration and every opportunity would be afforded to the representatives of the people to offer their suggestions and criticisms before the scheme is finally passed.

Before we leave this subject we feel it necessary to raise a question of exclusive interest to the Malnad. We are anxious to know the place which the Malnad Landholders' Association would occupy under the impending reforms. Land-holders all over India, not excluding Indian States, such of them at least as have recently inaugurated constitutional reforms, Travancore and Cochin for instance, have been accorded seats in the reformed Legislative Councils. It is proposed to give special representation to planting interests. Well, the need for classing areca along with coffee, tea and rubber whose interests are proposed to be safeguarded in the reformed Council is imminent and ought to be recognized. If coffee and tea, being classed as industrial products, require special representation there is every reason why *areca* should receive similar consideration The present system of classification which treats *areca* as an agricultural product on the assumption of permanancy of areca gardens and their continued capacity to yield even though uncared for, is wholly wrong and untenable. It requires as good an outlay of money for laying out new areca gardens and involves no less labour, trouble and expenditure of money for their up-keep and for the realization of crops. While in the case of coffee there is the advantage, namely, that coffee plantations begin to yield very early, areca gardens require several years before they commence yielding. Preparation of marketable areca needs also skilled labour. The tying of "Kotte" paring of fruits, separation of the nuts into different sorts, the picking and harvesting of the crop—these are beyond the capacity of ordinary coolies and require intelligent and skilled labour. Besides, coffee commands a world-wide market, while demand for *areca* is confined to India and India alone. In making these comparisons, we think, we ought to make it clear that we are not in the least jealous of concessions by Government in respect of coffee, tea or rubber interests. We only mean to impress upon the Government that *areca* too being more an industrial than agricultural product, its interests have as good a claim for special representation in the Council as those of coffee, tea and rubber. The Malnad Landholders' Association is the only one of its kind and is fully representative of the *bagayat* land-owners whose special interests deserve due recognition by Government. We therefore beg to request that the Government will be pleased to make this Association an electorate to return a member to the Reformed Council.

Before concluding we beg to refer to one more point of interest to us. Nominated seats in the Council were hitherto being filled up by members selected from Maidan parts and no nomination was ever made from among the Malnad people. We pray that hereafter at least, Government would be pleased to reserve some seats to members from Malnad.

We have detained you too long for which we beg to be excused. Once again we extend to Mrs. Banerji and your noble self our hearty welcome and wish you both a happy sojourn in our parts. We earnestly desire and pray to Almighty that your Dewanship may be a very memorable one.

The Dewan's reply to the Address is as follows :—

I am very glad I have this opportunity of meeting you here to-day and to learn from you, through the Address that you have just presented to me, the views that your Association holds regarding the Malnad problems in general and the several questions affecting the well-being of the

Malnad raiyat population in particular, and I hope I may not be wrong in the supposition that these views as well as the representations that have been put forward in the Address do reflect and articulate the ideas and sentiments of the people of Malnad who are labouring under the disabilities of poverty, ignorance and economic distress. An organization such as that of yours, although ostensibly representing, to quote your own words, the *bagayet* landowners chiefly interested in the areca cultivation, can serve a most useful purpose by focussing the opinion of the Malnad parts of the State in all matters affecting their improvement and development, although one cannot altogether overlook the fact that the interests of the landowners in the Malnad may not in all cases be identical with the interests of the peasant population and of the agricultural labourers. I fully hope, specially as your Address presents before me the problems affecting not only the landlords but also the cultivating tenants as well as agricultural labour, that your Association will take a large and liberal view of all questions affecting the Malnad generally and by suitable propaganda as well as active interest in all schemes and projects which Government may initiate for the amelioration of His Highness' subjects living in the Malnad parts you may do a real service to the State as a whole as well as to your own people.

Although I appreciate the exhaustive character of the Address inasmuch as it touches upon no less than twenty-five subjects affecting practically all the Departments of State Administration and which would normally take a whole day's sitting at the Representative Assembly to discuss, I hope you will concede that within the compass of my reply to your Address it will not be possible to traverse the whole ground or to give you categorical replies to the various representations that you have submitted. You have mentioned the fact that the improvement of the Malnad is one of the twelve subjects which I have selected for special study and although I am now in closer touch with some of its problems and possess considerable local knowledge and information relating thereto, I still feel bewildered at what you yourself admit, namely, the complexity of those problems. I thank you for the various suggestions that you have made which you desire that Government should adopt as remedies and although none of them are entirely new to me and most of them have been carefully examined and some of them underly the policy that His Highness' Government have already adopted during the past few years, nevertheless, the enumeration of your views and criticisms are, I can assure you, most helpful to me at the present juncture.

You will, of course, understand that in replying to this Address which covers an extensive ground, I have to limit myself to a consideration of specific requests of a local character which have been for the first time brought to the notice of Government. There are questions referred to in your Address which have already been either finally disposed of or in respect of which Government are now taking active steps and hope to issue early orders. There are many old subjects appearing in the Address which have repeatedly come up before the Representative Assembly year after year. It will serve but little useful purpose if I deal with them here specially because the decisions of Government in regard to most of them are already widely known. I need hardly add that if after my present tour and the local knowledge gained therefrom it becomes necessary to make modifications here and there in minor details in the express orders of Government or their declared intentions in regard to these matters these will be made without any hesitation.

Turning now to matters of local interest I note that you are not quite satisfied with the working of the judicial separation scheme and complain of the delay in the disposal of cases owing to long distances between which courts are situated. The question of increasing the number of Magistrates' courts in the districts in which the separation scheme has been introduced can be taken up only after that scheme has been extended to other districts which are anxiously awaiting for it. There is, however, no reason why some re-adjustments should not be made in the Malnad districts where sufficient experience has been gained, and in respect of this matter necessary proposals will be called for from the District Magistrates. I am inclined to agree with you that long distances, specially in the Malnad, stand in the way of efficient administration of criminal justice and I shall go into the question of extending the Bench Magistrates' Courts and their functions as soon as I get back to headquarters.

I agree with you that the Malnad portion of the State should be provided with additional hospitals and dispensaries and the function that is going to take place shortly of opening a dispensary at this place is a step forward in the same direction. I am going into the question of medical aid in the Malnad in considerable detail with the Senior Surgeon during this tour specially with reference to the deficiencies that have been noticed by me during my inspections and I hope that as a result of my discussions with him it may be possible to sanction a scheme for the gradual extension of medical aid in the Malnad which will be specially suited to local requirements. The question of re-organizing the whole system of medical aid in the Malnad will receive very early consideration of Government.

I do not quite understand your complaint that the benefits of the scholarship scheme are not extended to the Malnad. This will be enquired into. I think, so far as High Schools are concerned, the Malnad has already got three out of a total of thirteeen in the whole State and until funds can be provided to develop large Middle Schools in important centres into efficient High Schools with proper equipment and staff you will admit that no improvement in the High School education is possible. Till then, however, the department may provide a number of scholarships and make them available in the existing High Schools, from the different Middle Schools in the Malnad and this proposal will be referred to the Inspector-General of Education for report. I have already expressed my views on the increase of the number of High Schools in reply to Addresses presented during the last tour in the Maidan districts. You, perhaps advisedly, make no reference to the question of the Education Cess in the Malnad districts but it is my duty to impress upon you the urgent need of Primary and Middle School education with a view to make it really efficient and the necessary improvements and reforms in these directions will be retarded if additional resources are not forthcoming.

I entirely sympathize with you in regard to the need for improving communications in the Malnad. You are aware that the District Board of Shimoga have raised a loan of Rs. 3,65,725 up to the end of

June 1920 for the construction of the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway. The accumulated Railway Cess collected up to date is Rs. 1,67,570. The Government have spent a sum of Rs. 3,73,363 on construction up to the end of June 1921. It is estimated that a sum of Rs. 16 lakhs will be required to complete the construction of this line. The Shimoga-Arasalu line has not been abandoned, but will be resumed as soon as funds permit. In my reply to the Address presented by the Shimoga Municipal Council I have already dealt with this matter and it is for the District Board now to make definite proposals to Government regarding the railway loan as well as the accumulated Railway Cess collected in the district.

The total mileage of roads—both State and District Fund—in the Shimoga District is 816 and the expenditure incurred thereon amounts to Rs. 1,40,000. The present allotments for annual repairs to these roads are totally inadequate and the question of increasing the grants is now under active consideration. The District Board resources being limited, it is feared that they may not be able to provide additional funds for the purpose, but as the local fund general has now been definitely transferred to the District Boards, it becomes incumbent on them so to adjust their revenue and expenditure as to enable them to meet the demands for increased allotments as well as for original new works under Communications and Construction of Bridges. I find on enquiry that a sum of Rs. 5,000 has been provided in the current year's budget for re-constructing the bridge across the Nalur river which was washed away about three years ago.

I am afraid I cannot hold out any prospect of instituting an enquiry suggested by you for the re-distribution of Malnad districts. I see no general desire on the part of the people for any such scheme of re-distribution. Territorial administrative arrangements which have been in vogue for many years cannot be disturbed merely for the sake of a principle unless important administrative benefits are secured. Besides, I am not sure that your idea of a sharp line of demarcation between the Malnad and the Maidan tracts for administrative purposes will be in any way beneficial to the people.

I propose, as already promised during the last Dasara Session of the Representative Assembly, to investigate into the methods of re-settlement recently introduced in the Malnad districts with a view to see how far the grievances as represented by you really exist and I hope to notify the results of my local investigations in due course.

Additional Post and Telegraph facilities for the State are being constantly urged by His Highness' Government on the Government of India and satisfactory progress has been made in this direction after long and protracted correspondence, as already stated in my last Dasara Address. I hope that the Malnad parts of the State will receive their share of the extensions that are now in contemplation.

You naturally express concern regarding the Bhadravati Iron Works which have already started operation and I am glad that you express confidence in the Government that they will do all that is necessary to make the scheme a success.

Mysore, sooner or later, must have an outlet to the Sea and the extension of our railway system to a sea-port on the West Coast will certainly not be lost sight of. But you will hardly expect Government, under the present state of finances of the State, to embark on any new project involving a large capital outlay in the immediate future. The capital demands under our open line system of railways, railway projects already taken up but temporarily suspended, the completion of the Krishnaraja Sagara Project, besides the need for a larger expenditure upon roads and bridges, on education and on medical relief, will tax to the utmost for at least the next five years, the financial resources of the State.

I note with considerable interest the eagerness with which your Association desires to participate in the impending Reforms. All I can say in regard to this is that when the Reforms Committee's Report is published any representations that your Association may make will receive the careful consideration of Government.

The Address refers to certain forest grievances in the Malnad in a general way and requests that certain rights and privileges hitherto enjoyed by the Malnad raiyats should be left undisturbed. I am discussing with the Conservator of Forests the whole question of forest administration in the Malnad and I have already referred to him several local complaints that have been made to me in the course of my tour, for report. The little I have heard and seen inclines me at present to the view that some of the grievances of the Malnad raiyats are real and should be removed. When I have got complete information on the subject specially with reference to the effect of reservation of new areas during the past five years and have also examined the working of the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules in the Forest and Revenue Departments, I shall carefully enquire into these grievances with a view to see if any revision of Forest Policy generally, and the management of District Forests in particular in the Malnad is necessary.

The other subjects introduced in the Address relate to larger questions which have been under discussion for the past several years.

The establishment of a Labour Recruiting Agency and a Land Mortgage Bank are the two principal ones that fall under this head. You, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao, have taken considerable active interest during the past several years in regard to the former question, and it is no news to you to be told that Government had passed orders during the period of my Officiating Dewanship in 1919, agreeing with the view that a labour agency was necessary but laying down that the labour-employing land-owners should agree in writing to act through that agency, becoming members of the organization, and should also contribute a moiety of the cost of the scheme, besides undertaking to provide the necessary sanitary arrangements for housing the labourers, etc. I regret that the response from the garden owners to the order then issued has been totally disappointing and unless the attitude of the garden owners in this important respect shows a change, I fear that it will be very difficult for Government to move again in the matter. I may add for general information that the revised proposals promised by your President in the Malnad Improvement Central Committee meeting of the 14th May 1921 have not yet been received by Government.

Shimoga. 6

As regards the Land Mortgage Bank, the ultimate result of all the discussions that have taken place during the past several years is well known to the general public. A scheme for a Land Mortgage Bank with a capital of five lakhs for the districts of Shimoga, Kadur and parts of Hassan has already been framed. Opinions of the Central Co-operative Bank and the Provincial Co-operative Bank were obtained and the matter was finally referred to the Co-operative Committee and Government are awaiting the report of that Committee before taking further action. In 1919, I carefully went into the question and formed the opinion that a Land Mortgage Bank was urgently required in the Malnad. So the Malnad people may with confidence count upon me as a staunch supporter of the scheme, and as soon as circumstances are favourable I shall endeavour my utmost to push it forward.

We have heard a great deal in recent years regarding the agricultural indebtedness of the people of the Malnad. I have also made a few enquiries in the villages and also read with considerable interest the whole literature on the subject both under the Economic Conference as well as the Malnad Improvement Committees during the past seven years. I have also got before me the statistics collected by the Debt Survey to which you refer. The question has, in my opinion, to be dealt with in two aspects, the first relating to the indebtedness of agricultural population who are owners of small holdings and agricultural labour, and the second to the indebtedness of the landed proprietors, The Land Mortgage Bank will undoubtedly offer a solution in respect of the latter classof in debtedness, but in regard to the former, although much information is already available, I think a detailed economic survey is necessary before Government can undertake measures either of redress or of legislation.

The Debt Survey cofined itself to two hoblis, *viz.*, Lakshmipur in the Nagar Taluk and Sagar in the Sagar Taluk, and although the results disclose an appalling state of affairs amongst the landless families and small landed proprietors, a more detailed enquiry is necessary so as to standardise the information which will justify State interference. I find from the available information the opinion that at least 75 per cent of the debtors in the Malnad will not benefit by the Land Mortgage Bank unless special legislative measures are adopted on the lines of the Deccan Agriculturists Relief Act. I hope that it will be possible for Government to take up in earnest this important question in the near future. But in the meantime, might I offer the Malnad Lahdholders' Association a suggestion, *viz.*, that they might, with their detailed local knowledge, study the question specially with reference to the practices of the Malnad sowcar who figures largely in the economic life of the Malnad raiyat in all its important centres? The rich Malnad landholder, charging an exhorbitant rate of interest which he rigidly collects leaving the principal hanging over the debtor for generations can himself, I believe, do a great deal in this respect, and the Members of this Association perhaps will seriously ponder over he question and help, individually and collectively, in the solution of this most difficult problem.

Gentlemen, you deplore the general backwardness of the Malnad and urge the necessity of uplifting it from its present condition. You do not overestimate the difficulties of the problems involved. But I fear you have underestimated the actions of Government and the beneficient measures that they have introduced when you say that there has been "an excess of investigation ending in complete barrenness of any tangible results." Let me take you back to the year 1913 when the then Dewan toured through the principal parts of the Malnad and after holding important conferences at Shimoga, Sagar, Tirthahalli and Koppa appointed a Special Officer—who is now our Chief Secretary—for the purpose of evolving a workable scheme. The Malnad Improvement Scheme was inaugurated in February 1914, District Malnad Improvement Committees were appointed and a Special Revenue Officer with suitable sanitary and other establishment was placed under the direction of each Committee for working out the scheme. The main lines of activity of this scheme fell under Sanitation, Drinking Water Wells, Medical Relief, Propoganda for the spread of knowledge about sanitation and hygiene, development of industries, encouraging outside settlers by grant of concessions, and construction of village roads. In June 1921, Government suspended the work of the District Committees and transferred the activities to the Medical and Sanitary Departments and the local bodies concerned. It is true that the activities of the Malnad Improvement Scheme have been considerably restricted owing to financial stringency from the commencement of the year 1921-22. But from the figures furnished to me, I find that a total expenditure of nearly Rs. 8½ lakhs has been incurred under the various heads enumerated above till June 1922 of which nearly Rs. 3 lakhs were spent on Drinking Water Wells and Rs. 1,12,000 on supplemental medical relief. Although I am not in a position to dogmatise in respect of the causes that have led to the general deterioration of the Malnad, I may be permitted to point out that the Malnad of to-day is not the result of circumstances arising in the immediate past. At least a century of decline due to low physique, disease, low standard of living, low earning capacity, and the terrors of perpetual indebtedness to the village sowcar has caused the prevalence of two extreme worlds among the people of the Malnad, *viz.*, the abject poverty of the submerged tenth and the power and affluence of the upper richer classes many of whom have practically drained the lifeblood of the people. There is conflict between capital and agricultural labour in the Malnad which is considerably responsible for its low economic condition. Even the efforts of the last decade which you characterise as being devoid of any tangible results can hardly show any immediate outward improvement under the existing conditions. The economic problems involved are deep and complex in character, but sufficient spade work has been done in the past which may enable Government to establish at least for the next twenty or thirty years a well-regulated policy of amelioration and progress. Under such a policy, it is likely that the vested interests in the Malnad will, to some extent, be affected. It is also likely that some special agencies and organisations will have to be re-established which did not altogether find favour in the Representative Assembly at the time when they were first employed and it is certain that a larger grant from the State revenues will have to be made for the improvement of the Malnad in the budgets of the next few years. I am not ready at the present moment to indicate to you the general lines on which a policy of re-construction in the Malnad will be framed by Government. But I can assure you that the subject will be continuously studied and investigated by me and have every hope

that with the experience of the past as well as the local knowledge which I hope to gain during this tour, I may be able to formulate a comprehensive scheme which, while not overlooking the main lines of advance already indicated by Government in the past, will chalk out a programme that will touch not merely the fringe of the problems involved but will also help to build up a vigorous and healthy population freed from the evils of the present unsatisfactory environments and general low economic condition.

In conclusion, gentlemen, it is very good of you to have come here to meet me at Agumbe and to lay before me your present difficulties, aims and aspirations. And I desire to thank you most sincerely for the cordial welcome you have accorded to Mrs. Banerji and myself and for all your good wishes for the success of my administration.

The next function, at which Mrs. Banerji was also present, was the opening of the dispensary for which a substantial and spacious building has been constructed at a cost of nearly Rs. 6,000 and made over to Government by Sowcars Vasudevaiya and Venkataramanaiya of Agumbe. The following report on the history of the Agumbe Dispensary was read on behalf of Messrs. Vasudevaiya and Venkataramanaiya who requested the Dewan to declare the dispensary open.

It gives us uncommon pleasure to welcome you to Agumbe and we are truly grateful to you for having come to this place. The journey must have been tedious, as Agumbe is the land's end of Mysore, not easily accessible; but the beauty of the spot and the panorama of nature which has manifested itself in all its grandeur will we hope surely compensate you for all the troubles and discomforts you have been put to.

We are thankful to you, Sir, for your kindness in acceding to our humble request to open this dispensary in this far off place and we venture to draw your attention to the very sagacious and timely remarks of Rajakaryapravina Rao Bahadur T. V. Arumugam Mudaliar, the present Durbar Surgeon, who, from his place in the Legislative Council, gave expression to his confirmed views with regard to the medical needs of the Malnad. That gifted Surgeon said on the 16th June 1920 as follows and his remarks bear repetition. He said:—

"Sir, some of the gentlemen on the other side remarked yesterday that there was a great deal of necessity for opening extra dispensaries in Malnad tracts and I quite agree with the gentlemen. I go to the extent of saying not only that dispensaries ought to be established but their medical staff ought to be doubled. One subordinate ought to work in the dispensaries and another to go about within limited areas. There is also a great deal of necessity for opening small maternity hospitals in the headquarter towns of Bangalore and Mysore and the several headquarters. People will then be able to secure medical aid and help of midwives in case of necessity. But in out of the way places, in villages in the Malnad, no midwives are available; nor is medical aid close at hand. This state of affairs to an extent—to a very great extent—accounts for the decimation of population in the Malnad and the appalling infant mortality. In this connection, Sir, let me submit that there is a large number of cases of cataract in out of the way places. The poor people think in their ignorance that cataract is not operated. There is no use at all of sending pamphlets or leaflets to them, describing the beneficial effects of operations and restoring eye-sight to those who have lost it. The only remedy that suggests itself to me is that, not young men, but experienced medical officers—and many retired medical officers are available for this kind of work—and officers that are likely to retire soon should volunteer themselves for the work in the cause of humanity and they should be employed on this work. Their primary duty ought to be to go about the remote and inaccessible parts of Malnad, find out select cases of operation for cataract and other cases, particularly diseases of women and tumors in the abdomen that are operable, and with the consent of the parties, send them at the expense of Government to the headquarter hospitals either at Bangalore or Mysore. I was thinking about this question and I find that for transporting the patients from the remotest part it will scarcely cost Rs. 30 per patient. For Rs. 30 if a life is saved or an old man or woman is restored to sight after an operation for cataract, I think Rs. 30 of public money will be well spent." He further said:—"There is, I submit, Sir, a good deal of room for expansion of medical aid in the State. The opening of small maternities in headquarter towns has been suggested sometime ago. But to save infant mortality and the mortality of women in labour, maternities ought to be established not only in headquarter towns of the Malnad but also in the remote parts of the Malnad. Whatever the cost may be, in everything that the Medical Department is expected to do, the generous Government of His Highness should come forward with a helping hand, in the saving of life, which should be our aim." These are very important and forceful suggestions made by the ex-Senior Surgeon of established reputation, whose experience of the Malnad is well-known and whose professional knowledge is of a very high order.

This dispensary is constructed, with the sole view of affording medical relief to the sick and the needy and it has been awaiting your arrival to be made useful to the public. It is not desirable to refer to the history or cost of the building but suffice it to say that we gladly make over to the Government, the building with its appurtenances. As head of the administration, we request you, Sir, to accept our humble gift.

We hope and trust, that you will be pleased to make this dispensary a model one in the Malnad, with provision for maternity cases as well. If this dispensary should be of use to the people and if, by this institution, one life is saved or an old man or woman is benefitted, we shall deem ourselves amply repaid for this small charity and humble service to humanity.

Shimoga.

We do not wish to detain you long and before we proceed to request you to fix the corner stone, we desire to give expression to our sense of obligation to the office-bearers of the Malnad Landholders' Association, who took much interest from the very beginning in arranging this pleasant function.

We have now the pleasure, Sir, to request you to fix the corner stone and to request you to open the dispensary for the benefit of the suffering public.

After the opening of the Agumbe Dispensary by Mrs. Banerji, the Dewan congratulated the donors Messrs. Vasudeviah and Venkataramanaiya on the liberal spirit with which they had come forward to provide Agumbe with a dispensary building and place it at the disposal of Government. On behalf of Government, he thankfully accepted the gift and hoped that the Medical Department would make the best use of it in the future for the medical aid of the people in the neighbourhood. He added that the people of Agumbe and the surrounding parts were very fortunate in having secured their medical institution much more easily than many other parts of the Malnad, where promises had been made but the opening of such new institutions was still under correspondence. In conclusion, he said: "Government are always anxious to help the people who show a spirit of self-help themselves and although there were certain initial difficulties, Government have sanctioned the opening of this institution and I hope that in course of time it will grow into a very prosperous hospital in the future."

The Dewan and party then motored to the Agumbe Ghat head to have a view of the South Canara Country. The elevation at this point is 1,800 feet and from here the road drops down to the plains below in a succession of zig-zags across the precipitous slopes of the Western Ghats. The picturesque little village of Someswar in South Canara, which is situated at the foot of the Ghat at an elevation of 450 feet is clearly visible from the top of the Ghat. It was a very clear day and the party had a splendid view of the coast country, with the sea shining in the back ground.

At 6-30 P.M., Messrs. Venkataramanaiya and Vasudevaiya entertained the Dewan to tea at their residence.

At 9 A.M. on the 26th January, the Dewan held a Conference with the officers of the district at which the Conservator of Forests and the Senior Surgeon were also present. All questions affecting the administration and the welfare of the people of the district in all the departments were discussed and the Dewan gave instructions to the officers regarding the lines on which they should proceed in order to obtain satisfactory results. The working of the Malnad semi-itinerant dispensaries and the Malnad Raiyats Privileges Rules was closely examined and proposals for improving medical aid and educational facilities and redressing forest grievances were suggested. The Conference lasted till 12 noon.

In the afternoon, the Dewan examined the frontier boundary line between Mysore and South Canara Forests.

During the Dewan's stay at Agumbe, Sahukar Mr. D. K. Venkataramanaiya of Agumbe announced a gift of a thousand rupees (in memory of his aunt Mrs. Lakshmi Bai and of his deceased wife Mrs. Padmavati Bai) the interest thereon being utilised for the aid of the sick in any manner that may be suggested by Mrs. Banerji. The Dewan thankfully accepted the gift and said that the details as to the best way of utilising the amount would be settled later on in consultation with the Deputy Commissioner and the donor.

On the 27th the Dewan spent a quiet morning attending to office work.

At 3-30 P.M., the Dewan left Agumbe for the Kadur District after bidding good bye to the Deputy Commissioner and other District Officers of Shimoga.

Shimoga.

CHAPTER II—Inspections.

BHADRAVATI IRON WORKS.

The Dewan arrived at Bhadravati on the morning of the 16th January 1923. He went round inspecting the works at 9 A.M., starting with the charcoal retorts. Mr. Perin said that up to date 150 tons of charcoal had been manufactured and that it took about 16 hours to carbonise the fuel. The fuel used for these retorts had been stored for the past nearly two years and was therefore considerably dry and deteriorated. Mr. Perin was of opinion that at this rate they would perhaps require 10 per cent more wood. He, however, thought that the question of charcoal might be easily adjusted but he was of opinion that the output of pig iron should be increased from 20,000 to 30,000 tons per annum which would result in considerable decrease in the cost of production. The Dewan enquired what the prospects of the disposal of the pig iron were and said that the question of increasing the output depended entirely upon our ability to sell the iron as rapidly as it was manufactured.

It was elicited that two young men were undergoing training in the retort section. The Dewan observed that owing to faulty construction the outer walls of the retorts had in many places very badly cracked and that this needed immediate attention. He also observed that due to defects in the assembling of the original parts the retorts doors would not fit in properly and that this had necessitated additional expenditure on providing duplicate doors.

The Ore Crusher having given trouble when put in commission, iron ore is being received from Shimoga broken by hand to the size required for the furnace. The cost of breaking by hand both at Bhadravati as well as at Shimoga was estimated at about 2 annas per ton.

The Dewan enquired whether the details about operation costs had been made out. Mr. Perin said that the present General Manager was of opinion that it would be possible to effect a reduction of 25 per cent on the costs as calculated by Mr. Marshall.

After inspecting the Power House the Dewan next went to the Machine Shop. The Secretary to the Board stated that the stock-taking of the stores had been completed and that the value of operation stores as well as the surplus stores left over at the close of construction was nearly Rs. 9 lakhs. The Dewan directed that such of the surplus stores as are not required for operation should be disposed of. As regards the Machine Shop Mr. Perin said that if two lathes and a radial drill were installed, they could undertake outside work as well as be in a position to carry out all their own repair works, etc. He said that negotiations were under way to obtain these machinery from the Central Industrial Workshop. The Dewan directed that Mr. D'Souza should be written to to supply the machines soon.

In this connection the Dewan thought it was unnecessary to have a separate Loco Shed and Workshop for the Mysore Railways as already sanctioned and that it should be possible to arrange to have all work required by the Mysore Railways executed in the Machine Shop by the Agents. This question was to be investigated and a settlement arrived at in consultation with the Railway Agent and the Loco Superintendent. An early decision was called for to avoid expenditure on the Workshop as proposed by the Railway Department separately.

Passing on to the Still House Mr. Perin said that it would be necessary to construct roofing over the tar tanks. The question of incurring this expenditure was reserved for consideration. In regard to the disposal of alcohol Mr. Perin said that until experiments with dry and moist wood were completed and the yield of alcohol definitely ascertained, it might be necessary to sell the crude material to the Burmah Oil Company. He said he was taking up the question with the Company. Another point about which Mr. Perin was very hopeful was about utilising the tar and floatation oils as wood preservatives. He said that under his

instructions Mr. Clifford, the Chemist, had conducted certain experiments and that the result was satisfactory. He considered that it would be possible to find a large market for these bye-products as almost all the Railway Administrations in India would be eager to have their sleepers treated in this up-to-date scientific manner. The Dewan inspected some of the sleepers that had been treated according to this new method and said that the scheme seemed hopeful but the results of further investigation had to be watched.

The Dewan inspected the River Pump House. Here Mr. Perin remarked that it would be possible to effect considerable savings in fuel consumption by the substitution of electric power by generating the energy by means of water power to be obtained by the construction of a dam across the Somavahini river at a point near Lakkavalli. He said that if the project was completed it would give enough power not only to dispense with large quantities of fuel but also to be utilised in the manufacture of steel. He said that a small amount of Rs. 2,000 might be sanctioned to carry out a survey of the project and that the expenditure would be worth investing. The Dewan observed that this might be done.

In the afternoon the Dewan inspected the Saw Mill. He found that the Saw Mill which had cost nearly Rs. 3,85,000 and was meant to eliminate all unnecessary manual labour had failed to achieve that object which was due either to faulty design or errors in erection. In consequence the amount of manual labour employed was such as could scarcely admit of the Mill being run on economical lines. The Dewan observed that the question of improving the working of the Mill and also putting it to better use had now to be considered carefully. As the Mill is being worked now it was not given full work and this was resulting in considerable waste of energy which had to be eliminated.

In the afternoon, the Dewan examined in detail the accounts of the concern and discussed certain other topics relating to the works with Mr. Perin.

On the 18th instant, the Dewan called a meeting of all officers connected with the Iron Scheme to take stock of work already done and discuss the measures to be adopted for co-ordinating the activities of the various departments.

The total amount spent by the Managing Agents up to date comes to Rs. 114·6 lakhs. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 1·21 lakhs is required to meet the liabilities already incurred. To complete the items of expenditure on construction a further sum of Rs. 1·75 lakhs would be required. As regards the operation expenditure the monthly requirements of the working capital would be Rs. 1,40,000. Taking the capital necessary for three months on the assumption that the output could be sold and the money got back within that period, the working capital would be Rs. 4,20,000. To this would have to be added payment on the purchases of coal, Rs. 1·20 lakhs, bringing the total to Rs. 5,40,000 or roughly Rs. 6 lakhs for three months.

The Dewan impressed on all the officers connected with the Iron Scheme in any capacity that they should exert their utmost in order to achieve successful results in the working of this concern. With the commencement of the operation the work entered upon a critical period and it behoved all concerned to work with vigour and alertness and co-ordinate their activities with a view to avoid all unnecessary expenditure and achieve the best results.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Deputy Commissioner's Office, Shimoga.

The present Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Taj Peeran, joined only on 2nd January 1923 and so the inspection relates to the work of the previous Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Aravamudiengar.

Office Establishment.

The sanctioned scale of the office including the Treasury, Income-tax and District Surveyor's Departments is 45 hands and the establishment pertaining to the Deputy Commissioner's office proper is 27 hands, including the Sheristedar. The strength of the menial

Shimoga.

establishment is 22. The Sheristedar is a provisionally permanent man, his permanent place being that of Head Clerk. Many officials have absolutely no qualifications. It is reported that in the case of the old and experienced officials, the Deputy Commissioner has got the discretion to overlook this defect. The Acting Head Clerk is over 55 years old. His services appear to have been extended by the previous Deputy Commissioner by one year. There are at least 11 hands who have put in between 25 and 33 years' service. The District Surveyor is 61 years old. It is reported that for want of a better man his services had to be extended till the end of December last. He is still kept on on the strength of a recommendation made to the Revenue Commissioner to retain him. The reference was made on the 27th December stating that the period of last extension would expire on the 31st idem and that it was necessary to further extend his services. No reply was received from the Revenue Commissioner and the man is allowed to continue in his appointment pending the Revenue Commissioner's orders. *This is irregular.*

The office requires fresh blood to be infused into it. Young men should be recruited for places of responsibility in the office.

Correspondence.

In regard to correspondence, it is reported that some discrepancy was noticed in December last, between the business statement and the registers, for the quarter ending June 1922, with the result that 1,910 was added to the total number shown as pending on the 1st July 1922. The actual pendency therefore on the 1st January 1923 is 2,578 and not 668 as made out from the business statement. *The pendency is very large.* When the Dewan inspected this office last time, it was ordered that a rubber date-stamp should be affixed on all tappals received by the Deputy Commissioner. This order has not yet been given effect to. *This should be done at once.*

As many as 1,244 papers are shown as pending under 'Miscellaneous correspondence' on the 1st January 1923. Miscellaneous correspondence is said to include correspondence relating to gun licenses, judicial correspondence, audit objections, etc.

Appeals.

The number of revenue appeals pending on 1st July 1922 was 27, and 35 appeals were filed during the succeeding six months making a total of 62 appeals to the end of December 1922. Of these, 24 appeals were disposed of leaving a balance of 38 on the 1st January 1923. The oldest case relates to 1917-18. Stamps on appeal petitions are not punched. The Sheristedar says that the punching machine is not in working order. *Unless stamps are punched then and there, there is no guarantee that the same stamps will not be used again for other petitions* with the result that Government will be defrauded of its stamp revenue.

Revenue collections.

The land revenue demand of the Shimoga District for 1921-22 was Rs. 14,04,884 which together with the arrears of previous years amounted to Rs. 16,11,648. Of this amount a sum of Rs. 14,85,749 has been collected during the year and Rs. 12,632 has been remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,13,267 at the close of the year. The actual balance at the end of December 1922 is reported to be Rs. 40,747.

The *amarai* revenue demand for 1921-22 was only Rs. 997 which, with the previous year's balance, aggregated to Rs. 1,261. A sum of Rs. 1,167 has been collected during the year, leaving a balance of about Rs. 94 at the close of the year.

The amarai revenue is very small in this district and it does not appear that sufficient efforts are put forth to bring in larger revenue on account of this item. The Amildars should be instructed to pay more attention to increasing the revenue under amarai.

The total demand on account of other miscellaneous land revenue was Rs. 42,972, of which a sum of Rs. 33,721 was collected during the year, and a sum of Rs. 833 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 8,418 at the close of the year. *The balance is very large amounting to nearly 20 per cent.* About one-half of this

balance is reported to have been since collected up to end of December 1922. *More vigorous steps are necessary to reduce the arrears to the minimum.*

Execution of decrees passed by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

This work does not appear to have received adequate attention in this district. Out of 306 decrees for disposal during the year, only 147 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 159 on 1st July 1922. Forty-one more decrees were received during the next half-year, making a total of 200 on the 1st January 1923. Not one of these has been disposed of till the date of inspection. It is also noticed that as many as 120 decrees are pending in the Shimoga Taluk alone. *Full explanation is required for the slackness exhibited in this district and also for the very large pendency in this important branch of work. Co-operative institutions will be greatly handicapped if the execution of decrees are kept pending like this for long periods.*

(a)

Contributions.

A sum of about Rs. 12,150 had been collected as contribution towards Drinking Water Wells in the district. It is explained that under the previous orders of Government, contribution was levied for drinking water wells and that under present rules, no contribution is levied. The whole amount is said to be credited to the "Well fund" at the disposal of the District Board. The statement furnished by the District office shows that the balance available at the close of the year 1921-22 under Drinking Water Wells was Rs. 15,450 and the allotment for 1922-23 was Rs. 14,000. Of this allotment a sum of Rs. 2,906 only has been spent, leaving a balance of Rs. 11,094 on 1st January 1923 to be worked out.

Village Improvement.

There are 8 Village Improvement works in the District, estimated to cost about Rs. 4,000 towards which a total contribution of about Rs. 1,100 has been paid. All these works appear to have been sanctioned prior to July 1920 and they are still incomplete. In two cases in which a contribution of Rs. 150 and Rs. 50 respectively has been recovered in 1918, work has not been started at all. *More attention should be paid to Village Improvement work and as far as possible incomplete works should be completed without delay.*

Income-tax.

The total demand including arrears for 1921-22 was Rs. 10,442 of which about Rs. 9,390 were collected during the year, leaving a balance of about Rs. 1,052 on the 1st of July 1922. The amount assessed during the year 1922-23 is Rs. 3,408 which with the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 4,460 for collection during 1922-23. Of this, only a sum of Rs. 850 has been collected during the 6 months ending December 1922. 29 persons were assessed last year and during the last six months of the current year only 7 have so far been assessed. *Income-tax work requires greater attention.*

Register of Impounded documents.

No register of impounded documents is maintained in this office. It is explained that there were no cases of documents impounded for many years past and hence there was no necessity for the register. The Deputy Commissioner says that at present the Sub-Division Officers are empowered to deal with impounded documents and the officers impounding them send them direct to the Sub-Division officers concerned. *All Revenue offices should maintain this register.*

The reference made by the Revenue Commissioner in regard to the reduction of the menial establishment has not yet been disposed of. *The matter is urgent and must be attended to without further delay.*

Inspections.

This office was inspected by the Revenue Commissioner in June 1922. It had not been inspected for two years previously. The Deputy Commissioner has inspected the taluk offices of Tirthahalli, Shimoga and Sagar last year, and the notes of inspection are reported to have been sent to the offices concerned. *These should be promptly disposed of.*

The Deputy Commissioner appears to have inspected most of the Magistrates' courts. There are bench courts at each taluk headquarter. Reports are said to have been received regularly about their disposals. However, pendency of criminal work appears to be very heavy in this district. In nearly every case large number

of adjournments are given, causing very great inconvenience to parties. In one case C. C. 213—19-20 on the file of the Special II grade Magistrate's court at Shimoga as many as 54 adjournments have been given. *The District Magistrate is requested to see that criminal cases are disposed of by Magistrates promptly without granting adjournments as far as possible.*

Excise Branch.

The total number of excise shops in the district during the current year is 557 against 560 during the previous year. The excise revenue demand for 1921-22 was Rs. 6,06,112 which together with the arrears on 1st July 1921 aggregated to Rs. 6,24,883. Of this sum, Rs. 5,97,843 was collected during the year, and Rs. 231 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 26,809 at the close of the year. The balance on 1st January 1923 was Rs. 19,491. *The balance should be considerably reduced before the end of the official year.* It is reported that about 69 cases of illicit distillation have been instituted. 110 cases are shown as pending on 1st July 1922.

The Excise establishment of the Deputy Commissioner's Office consists of one Headquarter Excise Inspector, one Head Clerk and two other clerks. Out of the 5 clerks attached to the late District Excise Office, 3 are reported to have been sent to Sub-Divisions and the remaining 2 are working in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. Most of the registers are maintained in the Sub-Division Office, the remaining being in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. In giving effect to G. O. No. 7569-70—Excise 71-21-5, dated the 30th June 1922, the Excise Commissioner has issued a circular letter No. G. C. 11-22, dated 15th July 1922, to the Deputy Commissioner an extract from which is given below:—

> "As the present incumbents of the posts of Headquarter Inspectors cannot be absorbed immediately either in the Inspectorate or elsewhere, the Headquarter Inspector attached to your office may be allowed to continue until further instructions from this office. The grant of enhanced pay to the Excise Head Clerk ordered in para 3 of the Government Order will be deferred. In the meanwhile, I request to be informed if it is possible for you to provide the present Excise Head Clerk with a place in the Revenue Department so that some of the Range Inspectors who will be thrown out can be appointed as Excise Head Clerks under the new scheme....."

However, the Excise Head Clerk remains here in addition to the Headquarter Inspector, by which arrangement there is in fact no retrenchment as contemplated by the Government Order. The Excise work of the district has not evidently come into proper shape yet. It seems quite possible and the Deputy Commissioner agrees in the view that one hand in the Excise Branch of the Deputy Commissioner's Office may be abolished. *Steps should be taken early to reduce the establishment accordingly.*

District Treasury Office, Shimoga.

The Treasury Office is located in the District Office building. Mr. K. G. Dutt is in charge of the District Treasury. He is also the Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner.

This office does not maintain a stock register of forms in use in the Treasury, in the absence of which it was not possible to say whether the indent was correctly made out. When the annual indent is made, it is necessary to see what stock still remains out of the previous supply. The supplying officer must be given an idea of the existing stock of forms so as to enable him to regulate his supply accordingly. *The Treasury Officer should personally check the stock before indents are made and satisfy himself that the new indent is in order.* The last indent is said to have been sent in July last and it is reported that in spite of reminders to the Stationery Superintendent, the forms have not been completely received. On a reference to the office copy of the indent it was seen that a number of corrections had been made and the Treasury Officer was not able to say who made those corrections. Evidently the Stationery Superintendent takes no notice of the indents as no information is supplied to him in regard to the existing stock. The Treasury Officer has been given necessary instructions in the matter of preparing future indents.

(b)

One single register has been prescribed both for stationery and forms. On a reference to this register, it is noticed that only the stock of stationery is entered, leaving out the stock of forms. *The Treasury Officer should see that the Register is properly maintained so as to give all the particulars required.*

It was represented that the pencils now supplied were very bad and altogether unsuited for any work. *There is no doubt that they are quite useless.*

There are 6 accountants in the Treasury. There are many officials who have no qualifications. *It is necessary, in order to improve the quality of Treasury work in the District office, to insist on a minimum qualification especially as the pay and prospects of the Treasury staff have recently been improved.*

Sub-Division Office, Shimoga.

Mr. N. Sundararajiengar is the officer in charge of this Sub-Division having taken charge about two months ago.

Special land acquisition work.

From the statement furnished by this officer in regard to the special land acquisition work in this Division, it is seen that there were altogether 372 cases pending on the 1st January 1923. These relate to the Shimoga-Arasalu Railway involving 196 cases, the Bhadra Right Bank Channel involving 82 and the Iron Works Tramways involving 94 cases. The Land Acquisition work is very heavy in this Sub-Division. It is stated that awards have already been passed in the case of villages acquired in Bhadravati but that the amounts are not yet paid, as the bills have not been received countersigned. *The procedure is not correct. The recent instructions of Government in the matter should be strictly followed in future.*

Excise.

There are two excise clerks in this office. It is explained that owing to heavy arrears of work, the Sub-Division Officer could not pay much attention to the inspection of excise shops. *This is not satisfactory.*

Income-tax.

The total amount of demand for 1921-22 including previous year's balance was Rs. 13,620 of which Rs. 9,458 was collected during the year, and Rs. 1,289 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,873 on the 1st of July 1922. The demand for the current year is only Rs. 5,011 which is less than half of that of the previous year. The total number of Companies and individuals to whom notices were issued was 616, while the total number assessed during the half-year ending the 31st December 1922 was 25. The number of returns pending orders is 191. There appear to be only 2 Companies here to whom notices have been given. Some of the income-tax files were examined. In one case, the party gave a statement of his income as Rs. 3,000 and this statement does not appear to have been verified at all. This year he has not been assessed, apparently because his version of his income has been accepted. In several other cases, it is evident that no enquiries have been made and many people have been exempted. This is apparently the reason why the current year's demand is so small. *In all such cases, the Collector concerned must keep a confidential book in which the result of special confidential enquiries made by him should be noted.* In some cases notices were issued but the parties either did not give the statement of their income or wanted time to submit the same. *Assessment work requires greater care and attention.*

Correspondence.

Out of 672 petitions for disposal during 1921-22, only 297 have been disposed of during the year leaving a balance of 375 at the close of the year. In regard to general correspondence, out of 1,093 superior currents and of 2,041 ordinary currents, only 170 and 1,030 respectively have been disposed of. Heavy arrears are also noticeable in regard to the disposal of land acquisition cases. *Work is very much in arrear in almost every branch in this office. The present Sub-Division Officer should work hard and bring the work quite up-to-date before the close of the current official year.*

The office establishment consists of 10 hands. *Most of them are not properly qualified and some are fit to be retired.*

Shimoga.

Sub-Division Office, Sagar.

Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao is in charge of this Sub-Division.

The office establishment consists of 8 hands including 2 excise clerks. All these are acting, the permanent incumbents being either on leave or on other duty. One of the excise clerks is doing only registering work. *Judging from the work in this office it seems possible to reduce the establishment by a couple of hands.* The Sub-Division Officer also agrees in this view. *The Deputy Commissioner may be requested to examine this question and submit his recommendation to Government early.*

Darkhasts and correspondence.

Out of the total number of darkhast applications received up to 31st December 1922, 448 have been disposed of leaving 80 pending on the 1st January 1923. Of these 11 are pending in the office.

The number of ordinary currents pending on 1st January 1923 is 381, the number pending on 1st July 1922 being 315. Of these, 343 are pending replies from other offices. The Sub-Division Officer has prescribed on his own authority as many as 7 current registers all maintained by the same clerk. *This system should be stopped at once. No registers not prescribed by the rules should be opened as they entail unnecessary scriptory work.*

On a reference to the excise registers it was found that no action was required on most references made to the Sub-Division. The Sub-Division officer exercises supervision over the work of the Excise Inspectors, scrutinizes their diaries, watches the consumption of liquor, passes orders on the shifting of shops, and checks the crime reports. He appears to have inspected about 25 per cent of the shops. D. C. B. statements of Excise Revenue in the taluks are submitted by the Amildars concerned, direct to the Deputy Commissioner and the Sub-Division Officer has no knowledge about them. *The D. C. B. Statements should be forwarded through the Sub-Division Officer, to the Deputy Commissioner.*

Income-tax.

The total number assessed last year was 64. The Sub-Division Officer is just issuing D notices this year and the number of assessees has not yet been fixed. The total demand including arrears for 1921-22 was Rs. 5,216, of which a sum of only about Rs. 1,439 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,777 on the 1st of July 1922. Of this balance a sum of Rs. 1,674 has since been collected leaving a sum of Rs. 2,103 yet to be collected. *The balance is very heavy. The Sub-Division Officer should give more attention to collection work.* The majority of last year's assessees are defaulters. Coercive measures are reported to have been taken in 26 cases.

On a reference to some income-tax files, it was noticed that in one case—File No. 41—the collector has accepted the statement of the party concerned without scrutinizing his accounts. There is no office note at all in the case, and the officer has merely ordered that the statement may be filed. Only in 12 cases, accounts were called for. *The officer must maintain a confidential note-book in which he should record the result of his confidential enquiries in regard to the income of the persons to whom notices have been issued. In no case should he accept the mere statement of the party without proper scrutiny.*

Forest Settlement.

Out of 24 forest settlement cases, there are 12 pending, 6 for settlement and 6 for notification. In one case decided on 24th June 1922 with reference to the rights of the raiyats in the forest settled, no further action has been taken on the orders passed. The Sub-Division Officer says that he has no staff for this work and hence the delay. In some cases, the decisions given by the officer are very inconclusive and that is why so many complaints are received from the raiyats concerned. *The decisions of the Forest Settlement Officer must be definite so far as he is concerned.* In one case, the sketch map of the forest settled has not even been initialled by the officer. *This is wrong.* The settlement work has been going on for over six years but is still incomplete. *The Sub-Division Officer should be asked to furnish a statement showing the exact condition of the Forest Settlement work in the division, total number of notifications*

Shimoga.

issued, proposals of the Forest Department, total number taken up by the Forest Settlement Officer before and after the work was entrusted to the Sub-Division Officer, total number of judgments passed, total pending inquiry, total in which Government have ratified the judgments and the actual number now pending.

TALUK OFFICE, SHIKARPUR.

Establishment.

The clerical establishment of this office consists of 15 hands, including the Sheristedar. Ten of them are reported to be on other duty and acting arrangements are made in their places. The Taluk Sheristedar has been here for two years having come from Holalkere. He is going to be superannuated next year. Judicial gumasta Srinivasa Rao has no qualification and has put in 30 years' service. He is in charge of records. Nagadi gumasta has not been given the new scale of pay recently sanctioned. *Orders must be passed immediately giving the officials concerned the benefit of the revised scale.*

Revenue collections.

The total land revenue demand for 1921-22 including the large balance amounting to Rs. 73,084 of previous years was Rs. 2,59,305. A sum of Rs. 2,26,605 has been collected during the year and Rs. 4,083 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 28,617 at the close of the year. *The balance is very large.* It is, however, reported that a good portion of this amount has since been collected, leaving only arrears to the extent of about Rs. 5,100 on the 1st of January 1923. *Every endeavour should be made to still further reduce the balance.* The income from *Amarai* is very little, the demand for 1921-22 being only Rs. 263. *The Amildar should pay greater attention to this item of revenue.*

As many as 526 sales of land appear to have been held last year for arrears of revenue. Only 78 per cent of the occupied area is reported to have been cultivated in this taluk.

Minor tanks.

The number of major tanks in the taluk is reported to be 134 of which 59 have been restored. The total number of unrestored minor tanks is 1,140 of which the number of cases in which raiyats have paid contribution but work has not been taken up is 8. The works taken up for which contribution has been collected, show very little progress. *It is necessary that works for which contributions have been recovered should be pushed on vigorously.*

Drinking water wells.

There are 4 drinking water well works in the taluk for which contributions have been recovered from the people. One relates to a draw-well at Kaginahalli for which the raiyats have paid Rs. 411 in cash and Rs. 50 in labour, so far back as May 1915. The estimate is for Rs. 822. The work has not yet been completed. Another relates to a well at Chikkapur for which the raiyats paid Rs. 489 in cash in April 1914. This work estimated at Rs. 1,064 has been dragging on for 8 years and is reported to have recently been stopped for want of a suitable contractor after spending only Rs. 490. *The way in which these well works are proceeded with in a dry taluk like Shikarpur, where people are clamouring for drinking water does not do credit to the taluk authorities. The Amildar should be directed to complete the work within six months and make a report to the Revenue Commissioner. The Deputy Commissioner should be requested to allot sufficient amount for the purpose.*

TALUK OFFICE, SORAB.

Revenue collections.

The Revenue demand for 1921-22 was Rs. 2,31,270 which, with the previous year's balance amounted to Rs. 2,77,442. A sum of Rs. 2,58,512 was collected during the year, and Rs. 3,532 remitted, leaving a balance of Rs. 15,398 at the end of June 1922. The actual balance on the 1st January 1923 was Rs. 2,986. As much as Rs. 44,458 has been shown as demand for 1921-22 under "other items" of Miscellaneous Revenue. This is said to include hulbanni, cesses, notice fees istihar fees, malki, etc., in addition to sale proceeds of Government land and assessment on account of tank bed cultivation. It is satisfactory that all but Rs. 503

has been collected. Coercive processes were issued in 1,395 cases and 186 sales of immoveable property held. While examining some sale records it was found that owing to the supply of proclamation forms having run short, only a report was published. *Indents should have been made in proper time and the forms obtained.*

Amarai. The Amarai revenue is very small in this taluk. It is explained that amarai sales are held during the jamabandi and that very few people come up to bid. It is also stated that monkeys destory the produce and that therefore the villagers do not care to take the risk of bidding. It is clear that amarai sales are not held according to rules and *it is necessary that rules should be strictly adhered to.* The demand on account of mohatarfa for 1921-22 was Rs. 2,449, and the balance on the date of inspection was Rs. 52.

Establishment. The office establishment including the Sheristedar consists of 17 hands. About 10 officials have no qualifications. The record-keeper has put in 38 years' service and is 55 years old. One year's extension has been given to him by the Revenue Commissioner.

Bench Court. The Bench Magistrates' Court is located in the Taluk Office building. There are three Bench Magistrates. The judicial gumasta of the Taluk Office is the Bench Court clerk. This clerk maintains all the necessary registers of the Bench Court. The number of cases filed and disposed of last year was very small. *The room now set apart for the court does not appear to be quite suitable for it.*

Drinking water wells. There are only 4 well works in the taluk. The raiyats have paid cash contribution in the case of one village so far back as May 1916 and the work is still not completed. *This is unsatisfactory.*

No allotment appears to have been made for village improvement in this taluk.

Tank restoration. Seven tanks are under restoration for which contributions have been recovered from the raiyats. No action has yet been taken to proceed with any of them. *It is necessary that the Executive Engineer should take adequate steps either to go on with the works or return the contributions received for them.* The total number of unrestored tanks in the taluk is reported to be 1,083.

Sheikdars' diaries. There are six shekdars in this taluk. All the shekdars' diaries are submitted to the Sub-Division Officer by the Amildar with his remarks. On inspection of some of the diaries, it was noticed that remarks are in the handwriting of the clerk. *The remarks should be in the handwriting of the Amildar himself.* One shekdar has as many as 88 papers pending with him. (e)

Inspections. This taluk was inspected by the Sub-Division Officer in June last. Regular report of inspection has not yet been received in the Taluk Office. The Inspection Report of June 1918 was received and filed in May 1920. The Deputy Commissioner is reported to have inspected the office at the time of Jamabandi but the notes of inspection do not appear to have been received. The Sub-Division Officer inspected the Treasury on 27th June 1921.

Registers. Some treasury registers are in manuscript. Stamp registers are also in manuscript. Stamp Registers are checked by the Amildar on the first of every month. *Needful steps should be taken at once to supply printed registers.*

The Sub-Division Officer, Mr. M. S. Ramachandra Rao, appears to have prescribed a number of small personal registers which are not authorized. *These should be abolished forthwith.* (f)

Taluk Office, Tirthahalli.

Revenue collections. The total demand for 1921-22 including previous year's balance is Rs. 2,15,855. Out of this amount, the balance due on 1st July 1922 was Rs. 27,124. The net balance on the date of inspection was Rs. 12,525. *The balance is very large and should be reduced.*

The *Amarai* revenue in this taluk is only Rs. 10. *Explanation is necessary as to why this revenue is so negligible here.*

Darkhasts.

The pendency of darkhasts is very large. There were 227 darkhasts pending on the 1st July 1921 which together with 126 applications received during 1921-22 totalled 353. Of these, 214 have been disposed of leaving 139 pending on the date of inspection. *The Amildar should be called upon to explain why a large number of Darkhasts are kept pending.*

Correspondence.

In regard to correspondence, out of a total of 4,833 papers, 3,866 were disposed of during the year 1921-22, leaving a balance of 967 pending on 1st July 1922. *The pendency is very large and should be reduced.* The total number of petitions received during the whole year was only 307, of which 74 are shown as pending at the close of the year.

Takavi loans.

The total number of loan applications for disposal during 1921-22 was 5, of which 4 were old cases. Only one application was disposed of during the year, leaving 4 pending at the close of the year. *This is unsatisfactory.*

Licenses under the Malnad Privileges Rules.

During 1921-22, 86 licenses were issued for felling timber in district forests under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges rules, and about Rs. 766 were realized. During 1922-23, up to the end of December 1922, 16 licenses were issued and Rs. 148 realised.

Bench court.

There is a 3rd class Bench Court here. Second Class cases go to Shimoga. Out of 73 cases for disposal in 1921-22, 55 cases have been disposed of leaving 18 cases pending at the close of the year.

This office was inspected by the Sub-Division officer in May last.

Tank and well works.

There appear to be 18 tank works in the taluk for which contributions have been collected from the raiyats. In 5 cases contributions were collected in 1913, and in 7 cases, contributions were paid between 1914 and 1916. All the works are in various stages of progress and not one has yet been completed. *Explanation should be called for why tank works for which contributions have been paid are kept pending for so many years. If the works cannot be proceeded with, the contributions received should be refunded forthwith.* There are 4 cases in which work has not been started at all. The total number of unrestored tanks is 1,171.

There are no drinking water well works in the taluk.

General.

The Taluk office is in hopeless arrear in almost every department. The present Amildar is acting for the permanent incumbent. Mr. H. C. Subba Rao is responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs in the office. *This office should be inspected by the Deputy Commissioner early and a report made to the Revenue Commissioner as to the state of work there.*

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

District Forest Office, Shimoga.

Shimoga is the headquarters of the Sandalwood Valuation Survey, and Mr. M. G. Venkat Rao who is the officer in charge of this work is now in temporary charge of the Shimoga Forest Division in addition to his own duties.

This division comprises an area of 1,200 square miles of which 238·4 square miles are State forests, and 21·68 square miles form reserve lands.

The total demand for 1921-22 under all items of revenue together with arrears of previous years was Rs. 9,66,111 against Rs. 9,02,164 of the year preceding. The collections amounted to Rs. 7,97,919 against Rs. 6,82,924 for the previous year, resulting in a large balance of Rs. 1,68,192 at the close of the year. Of

Shimoga

this sum Rs. 30,611 appears to have been written off, leaving a net balance of Rs. 1,37,581. *The balance is very large, being nearly 15 p. c. of the demand.*

Timber.—The quantity of timber collected during 1921-22 was 255,381 c. ft. against 289,598 c. ft. in 1920-21; and the revenue realized was Rs. 2,83,971 against Rs. 3,85,260 in the previous year. An accumulated sum of Rs. 97,715 is reported to be outstanding against purchasers of timber on the 30th June 1922. *Sustained efforts are necessary to reduce the outstandings to the minimum.*

Grazing fees.—The collection on account of grazing fees during 1921-22 was only Rs. 1,246 against the budgetted provision of Rs. 3,500. This large fall of revenue is attributed to cattle mortality in the division.

Tangadi leases.—A sum of Rs. 1,170 is outstanding on account of tangadi leases in the Shimoga and Honnali Taluks. Needful steps are reported to have been taken to recover the amount.

Advances.—The balance of advances made to Rangers amounts to Rs. 10,551 at the end of December 1922. As much as Rs. 3,000 is shown as outstanding against one Range Officer. *The District Forest Officer should see that very large sums are not advanced and that they are adjusted without unnecessary delay.*

Sandalwood cases.—There were only 2 cases of sandalwood smuggling during 1921-22. Of these, one ended in conviction and the other yet remains undetected. The District Forest Officer says that the Rangers are afraid to pursue the cases of smuggling, as he has known at least one case where a Ranger narrowly escaped being beaten to death by the smugglers. *It is necessary that in such cases, the Rangers should be permitted to carry fire arms. The District Forest Officer should make a recommendation in this behalf.*

Saw mill.—The total realizations from the saw mill operations are reported to be Rs. 59,072 during 1921-22 against the total expenditure of Rs. 40,119. The net profit after deducting depreciation and interest charges on capital outlay is reported to be Rs. 18,953 against Rs. 6,105 during the previous year.

Sleepers.—About 10,600 sleepers have been supplied to the Railway Department and Rs. 58,286 recovered.

Sandalwood.—About 328 tons of sandalwood of the value of Rs. 4,31,344 were supplied to the factory during 1921-22.

A total area of 1,653 square miles is reported to have been surveyed up to date.

It is reported that there are about 230 tons of unprepared wood in the kotis on the date of inspection and that about 128 tons have been properly classified and prepared. The valuation survey officer says that there is a good deal of dead sandalwood in the district and he anticipates that the yield of wood will increase by 30 to 40 p. c. under the new working plan adopted. The present output is reported to be about 400 tons of dead wood.

General.—The work in this office, particularly in regard to timber transactions, is as bad as when the Dewan last inspected it. The total outstandings under timber at the close of December 1922 are reported to be as much as Rs. 1,36,715 against the budgetted income of Rs. 3,60,000. Shimoga being an important forest district, the District Forest Officer should see that utmost revenue is realized without leaving large outstandings.

District Forest Office, Sagar.

Mr. Abdul Jabbar is in charge of this Division, which comprises an area of 2,100 square miles and contains 58 State Forests covering an area of 351·8 square miles, 3 plantations and reserve lands 1·72 square miles and 88·29 square miles in extent, respectively.

Demand, Collection and Balance.—The total demand for the year 1921-22 under all heads of Forest Revenue in the Division was Rs. 3,07,967. Of this a sum of Rs. 2,80,463 has been collected during the year against a budget anticipation of Rs. 3,02,700, leaving a balance of Rs. 27,504 at the close of the year.

The demand under timber was Rs. 1,01,250, of which a sum of Rs. 80,000 has been collected during the year against the budget anticipation of Rs. 1,05,375,

leaving a balance of Rs. 21,250. Under minor forest produce, out of a total demand of Rs. 8,359 there was a balance of Rs. 5,725 on the 1st July 1922. *The balances are large and should be reduced as much as possible.* It is reported that a reference has been made to the Deputy Commissioner for the recovery of the balance outstanding against the contractors in regard to timber. *The Deputy Commissioner should be requested to expedite the disposal of the reference made to him in this respect.*

The budget estimate of receipts under grazing was Rs. 4,500 against which a sum of only Rs. 3,131 has been collected. The total demand up to the end of December 1922 under all heads is Rs. 46,932; of which a sum of only Rs. 21,561 has been collected leaving a balance of about Rs. 25,371 on 1st January 1923. *The balance is large and every endeavour should be made to reduce it as much as possible.*

The collection during the half-year on account of timber is only Rs. 8,844 against a demand of Rs. 27,975. *This is unsatisfactory.* Similarly, in regard to minor forest produce, out of a total demand of Rs. 11,163 during the half-year, a sum of only Rs. 5,435 has been collected, leaving a large balance of Rs. 5,728. *It is necessary that important Forest Divisions like these containing valuable forests should show very good results on the revenue side.* The total quantity of timber at the Sale Depots was 78,632 cubic feet. Of this, 64,039 cubic feet were disposed of and Rs. 59,373 realized. The auction rate was Re. 0-14-10 per cubic foot. During 1920-21 against 90,922 cubic feet, available for sale, 75,572 cubic feet was actually sold and Rs. 81,254 realized. The rate during this period was Rs. 1-1-2.

Forest Offences.— There were 62 forest offences reported during 1921-22 against 48 in 1920-21. Of these, 59 are reported to have been compounded against 38 in the previous year. No cases of damage to sandalwood were reported during 1921-22 while 3 cases are now reported to be pending with the Revenue Sub-Division Officer, Sagar, for the half-year ending December 1922.

Advances.—Large advances to the extent of Rs. 17,074 appear to have been given to Rangers and are outstanding at the end of December. Of these, Shikarpur and Nagar Rangers have got nearly Rs. 4,000 each and Anantapur and Karadibetta Rangers nearly Rs. 3,000 each. *The advances should be adjusted without delay.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil Hospital, Shimoga.

The total number of out-patients during the last year was 35,000 and that during the last month and since, up-to-date, is 1,320. The total number of operations performed last year was 119.

There are 3 nurses, each getting Rs. 30-8-0, and 8 menials.

In the male in-patients ward, there were 23 beds on the date of inspection, the total accommodation being for 32 beds.

In the female ward, there are 12 beds and it is reported that this ward is always full.

Mr. B. K. Narayan Rao, the former medical officer in charge of this hospital, has been transferred and the new officer since appointed has not yet taken charge.

The Assistant Surgeon in charge says that the existing menial staff is insufficient and that there is need for more staff.

The Deputy Commissioner says that there is an idea of extending the Hospital building. It is reported that the need for more beds is very great. This matter has been dealt with in the Dewan's reply to the Shimoga Municipal address.

Local Fund Dispensary, Sorab.

Mr. Huli Rao, Medical Graduate, is in charge of this dispensary. The average number of out-patients is about 33 per day. Malaria is said to be the main complaint. The total number of in-patients for the whole year is reported to be 8.

This is a semi-itinerant dispensary. The officer has about 150 villages to visit. When the medical officer is camping out, the compounder dispenses medicines, for ordinary cases. The longest radius of itineration is about 10 miles. The medical officer gets a fixed travelling allowance of Rs. 30, tentage of Rs. 25 and the malnad allowance of Rs. 40. He has also the services of two peons each getting Rs. 15 per mensem. The total cost on account of itineration alone is thus Rs. 125 per mensem. A register of itineration is maintained which has been prescribed by the Department. The medical officer will, on an average, be out on tour for about 10 to 15 days a month. The two peons on Rs. 15 are in addition to the hospital hands and are meant to accompany the medical officer during his tours in the villages. They have no hospital duties at all while at headquarters. *The system is not working well and may well be abolished.*

Last year, the Medical officer performed 122 operations. There are 2 midwives, one for the villages under the Malnad Improvement scheme, and the other for the dispensary. Last year, the headquarter midwife appears to have done only 40 cases. Her pay is Rs. 35. *The work is inadequate.*

Local Fund Dispensary, Kallurkatte.

Fourth grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Narayana Rao is in charge of this dispensary. There is provision in this hospital for two in-patients. The total number of in-patients treated last year was 8.

During the year 1922, the average daily attendance of out-patients was 38 as against 53 in previous years. The Sub-Assistant Surgeon is not able to explain this fall. *He should make special efforts to popularise this institution.*

The supply of medicines appears to be inadequate. Nearly 50 per cent of the cases treated in this dispensary are cases of Malaria. Thirty-three labour cases were attended to by the midwife during the last year.

No major operations were done last year. The total number of minor operations done was 170 which was less than the number done in the previous year.

There is no filter in this hospital. *This should be supplied.* Only one *post mortem* has been done by Mr. Narayana Rao since he came here. Four *Post mortem* certificates were examined. In all the cases the body was reported to have been found either in the forest or by the side of the road. In all the cases the persons concerned were well developed. The fact that all these people were found dead in the jungle or by the road side appears to be suspicious. *The District Magistrate's attention should be drawn to these cases.*

Local Fund Dispensary, Nagar.

The Local Fund dispensary at Nagar is located in a chattram. The average daily attendance of out-patients is 47.

The common cases treated here are cases of malaria, dysentry and worms. The stock of quinine on hand is two pounds. The contingent grant for country-medicines is Rs. 60. Forty-seven labour cases were attended to by the midwife last year.

Local Fund Dispensary, Tirthahalli.

The Senior Surgeon was also present, during the inspection.

Registers in this hospital are all in manuscript. *Printed registers should be indented for at once.*

The establishment consists of one Assistant Surgeon, one compounder, one midwife, one waterman and one surgery cooly.

On the date of inspection, there were 53 out-patients in the hospital. *It is necessary that three years' statistics showing the total number of out-patients, in-patients, average, males and females and diseases should be hung up for general information in the hospital.*

Out of the total number of 24,324 patients treated during 1922, 8,181 were treated for malaria, 2,702 for respiratory troubles, 1904 for skin diseases. The

average daily attendance is 139·36 of whom males are 98·98, women 14·57, boys 15·63 and girls 10·18.

This hospital has not received the supply of medicines indented for in July last. It is reported that indents are usually sent in July for one year's supply of medicines. The Senior Surgeon receives this indent in the first instance and with his remarks, it goes to the Medical Stores. The medicines are actually received by the hospitals about March or April following. If, in the meantime, medicines are required urgently, supplemental indents are sent. *This is irregular, inconvenient and quite unbusinesslike. There ought to be one uniform system of supply to all hospitals together.* As a matter of fact, indent sent for the year is complied with just about three months before the close of the year. In the case of this hospital, the indent sent by the medical officer last year seems to have been lost in the Senior Surgeon's office and a fresh indent was called for and sent in February. This indent was supplied in June 1922, and it is reported that the supply then made is still being utilised. On an examination of the indents, it is seen that an indent for 15 lbs. of quinine was made and only 5 lbs. were received in June which lasted till the end of November. Immediately an extra indent was sent which was complied with on the 15th December 1922 to the extent of 5 lbs. again. This means that the hospital had no supply of quinine for one month and it had to borrow from the local female dispensary.

The medical officer is said to have conducted 265 operations during 1921-22. The midwife conducted 112 labour cases in 1922 and 123 in 1921. Instruments are reported to be sufficient. There is no filter here. *A filter should be supplied at once.*

There were only 2 *post mortem* examinations last year. In one case where the body was in a high state of decomposition the medical officer has certified that death was due to asphyxia. It is clear that magistrates do not get the necessary assistance from the medical officers in such cases. When the body was admittedly in a high state of decomposition, it is not clear how the medical officer could readily give the cause of death. He has given no reasons for his decision. *The Senior Surgeon should issue a stringent circular to the medical officers in regard to the grant of post mortem certificates. They should not be led away by the police report.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Government High School, Shimoga.

With 2 sections in each of the 4th, 5th and 6th Forms and the University Entrance Class, the school has altogether 7 classes. Some classes are held in a separate building adjacent to the main building in the same compound. The strength of the school is 327 boys distributed as follows.—

Entrance class	..	..	.. 29
VI Form	..	..	.. 88
V Form	..	..	.. 100
IV Form	..	..	.. 110

The Dewan visited the VI Form A & B. The B Section consists of 40 boys of whom as many as 18 have taken up Commerce as their Optional Branch and 12 Economics. There were 5 second year students. The largest percentage of failures in the examination was in English.

The A section has 48 boys of whom 6 were 2nd year students. There are 2 free scholars in this class and both of them are Brahmins. 11 boys are given half freeships of whom only one is a non-Brahmin. There are 3 backward class scholarship holders one of whom is getting a scholarship of Rs. 4. The Head Master is unable to explain why this is so. *The matter requires explanation.*

The number of total freeships in this school is 15 and of half freeships 90. The number of depressed class scholarships is 16.

It was observed that most of the scholarships were given to the students of the VI form leaving very little for the other classes. Some of those who have failed in the class examinations have also been awarded scholarships.

Shimoga

There is sufficient accommodation in the school and the science apparatus is also reported to be sufficient.

The Government Hostel has accommodation for 35 boys and about half a dozen rooms are said to be vacant. The cost per boy in the hostel is said to be Rs. 17 on an average.

The school has 9 graduate teachers, of whom only 4 are trained. There is also one drill instructor.

The play ground is fairly sufficient and the sports fee is regulated by departmental orders. Class teachers are reported to be taking part in sports.

Hindi Girls' School, Shimoga.

This is an Urdu Lower Secondary School. It is located in a very ill-ventilated house. It is reported that a recommendation has been made for locating the school in a better building. The rent for the present building is Rs. 8.

There are 6 mistresses, of whom 2 are trained. The strength of the school is 162, and the average attendance is 114. There are 2 conductresses and three carts.

In the last year's Hindi Lower Secondary Examination, 3 girls appeared of whom 2 passed. This year's Lower Secondary class has 11 girls. This is reported to be a very flourishing school in Shimoga.

The school seems to have been inspected by the Inspector on the 29th October last. But it does not appear that the Inspectress paid a visit at all during the year. There is very little furniture in the school and it is reported that although indent had been sent, very little furniture has been received. For the 11 classes held in the school, there are 17 benches, 2 chairs and 4 blackboards. *This furniture is quite inadequate and steps should be taken to supply this deficiency.* There are no needlework and sewing mistresses.

The school is reported to have had a school committee for the management of its affairs about ten years ago. There is no committee now. *The Inspector of Hindustani schools should take steps to form a committee at once.* It is reported that the Head Master of the Hindustani Boys' School is an honorary secretary of this school to carry on correspondence between the school and the Inspector.

The urgent need at present is a suitable building. *The Inspector-General of Education should be requested to shift this school immediately to a more commodious and airy building.*

Government A.-V. School, Sorab.

The number of boys in this school is 180. There are 8 classes with 9 teachers of whom 6 are trained. Last year 7 went up for the Lower Secondary examination of whom 6 passed. There are no special classes here. All students are taught for the English Lower Secondary only but if they are weak in English they are sent up for the Kannada Lower Secondary examination. *This practice seems to be against Departmental circulars.* One backward scholarship is given to a Lingayet and one depressed class scholarship to a Voddar.

The school building is not in good repair. Furniture is quite inadequate. *Needful steps should be taken to supply sufficient furniture at once.*

The Inspection report of the District Inspector for January 1922 was reviewed by the Circle Inspector in June 1922. On a reference to the Inspector's notes of inspection, it is seen that Mr. K. Subba Rao's inspection was very defective as he did not notice any deficiencies in the school in regard to the furniture, etc.

Government Girls' School, Sorab.

This Kannada School is held in a rented building on a monthly rent of Rs. 6. There is a school committee. The strength of the school is 58 with five classes up to the Lower Secondary Standard. There are 2 masters and 3 mistresses, including the singing master on an allowance of Rs. 7 and the sewing mistress on an allowance of Rs. 6. The school was established 6 years ago. The Inspectress

Shimoga.

inspected the school in March 1922. The Head Mistress is trained and gets Rs. 25 per mensem. The Assistant Master gets Rs. 17. The Head Mistress requests that the two people on allowances may be made pucka assistants on fixed pay. She also says that she belongs to Sagar and has her family there and that she may be transferred to that place as she finds it extremely difficult to live at Sorab. *Her request may be favourably considered by the Department.*

The building does not appear to be fit for a school, being ill-ventilated and dark. It should be removed to a more airy building.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Sagar.

The A.-V. Section consisting of A.-V. I, II and III classes is held in the main building and the primary section in the rented building. The total strength of the school is 247. Last year, 40 students were sent up for the Lower Secondary, of whom only 10 passed. This bad result is attributed to the prevalence of plague in the town owing to which the boys could not devote their full attention to the class work, as the school itself was closed for a long period. Among the Lower Secondary students, there are three who passed the Kannada Lower Secondary 2 years ago.

There does not appear to be any good arrangement for teaching English. The Head Master is a graduate and he says that he takes the Lower Secondary boys during his leisure hours. *This is a very bad arrangement and is evidently responsible for the large number of failures last year.*

There are no depressed class scholarships given here as there is a separate Panchama school in the town. Only 3 backward class scholarships have been awarded, two to Lingayets and the other one to an Idiga boy.

Accommodation is reported to be insufficient and an extension of the present Government building is asked for. Furniture appears to be sufficient.

Government Girls' School, Kallurkatte.

The Girls' School is located in a Government building. The accommodation is insufficient. There are 4 classes, *viz.*, Infant A and B., classes I and II. The total strength on the rolls is 47, the number actually present being only 24. There are two masters on the staff but actually there was only one present, the vacancy of the other master not having been filled up for nearly six months. Out of the 47 pupils in the school 38 are in the Infant classes. This shows that the girls do not continue their studies to the higher classes. *The Head Master should take more interest to make the institution more popular. He has been here for six years and he should be transferred elsewhere.*

2. Government Anglo-Vernacular School, Kallurkatte.

Like the Girls' School, the accommodation in the A.-V. School is quite inadequate. The total strength of the school is 106, and three Primary classes with a total strength of 67 are held in one small room. *This is very unsatisfactory.* The Primary classes have two teachers and the Anglo-Vernacular classes 5 teachers. Four teachers have undergone training in teaching. The Head Master who gets a pay of Rs. 35 per mensem is a matriculate with higher normal training.

The building is quite insufficient for the needs of the school. It should be extended. The land behind the school is a village site belonging to the Government. The question of extension should be taken up without any loss of time.

Anglo-Vernacular School, Tirthahalli.

Mr. Ramachandraiya, Head Master, has been here for the past ten months having been transferred from Shimoga. His pay is Rs. 45. He is untrained and has passed only one branch of the B.A.

The total strength of the A.-V. Section is 168 and of the Primary Section 112. A.-V. 1st class has two sections. There are 9 boys in the special English class; and there is no junior class. Last year 27 appeared for the Lower Secondary, of

Shimoga

whom 17 passed. In the Kannada Lower Secondary, 7 appeared and only one passed. There are 12 teachers, of whom 7 are trained and 5 untrained. Backward class scholarships awarded are 7, the same as last year.

Judging from the performances of the boys who were actually examined by the Dewan, it did not appear that they have any adequate knowledge of English. *The teaching is bad.*

In the Lower Secondary class, 3 backward class scholarships are given. One of the scholarship-holders in this class did not appear for the examination last year. Another is a 2nd year student, and he continues to get the scholarship. There is one boy in the A.-V. III who failed in the examination and was not promoted, but yet is given a scholarship. *There does not appear to be any principle or method in the distribution of backward scholarships in this school.*

The District Inspector of Schools is reported to have inspected this school some time last year, but the notes of inspection are not forthcoming. The Head Master says that the inspection report was not handed over to him when he took charge. *He should have made a report to this effect as soon as he joined.*

This school building holds 7 classes and the Primary school which is held in a rented building holds 5. *The distribution of classes in the two buildings is faulty. Some English classes are held in the Primary school building and some Kannada classes in the A.-V. School building.*

The special class English teacher is working in the Primary school building. This teacher takes the boys nearly the whole day in the special English class. The boys have to learn the same thing all day.

There is nothing to show that any inspection was made of this school. The school appears to be in a bad condition. *The District Inspector should be asked to visit this school immediately and make a special report to the Inspector-General of Education.*

Government Girls' School, Tirthahalli.

The strength of this school is 135, with 7 classes. There are 4 mistresses including the needle mistress and 3 male teachers.

Last year 6 appeared for the Kannada Lower Secondary and all failed. The present Head Mistress Lakshmi Devamma says that she was under training then at Mysore. Only one of the girls that failed last year has re-joined.

Out of the 6 girls in the Lower Secondary class, 4 belong to the Brahmin community. One girl gets a scholarship of Rs. 2.

One scholarship is also given to a girl in the 4th class.

The school is located in a decent building, but the compound has to be fenced. The Assistant Inspectress, Chennamma, inspected the school last March.

This school has neither a clock nor a harmonium. Maps are also wanting. No prize books are given here. *The Inspectress of Girls' Schools should visit this school and take steps to improve it.*

INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE.

Industrial School, Sagar.

This school was started in 1909. Under Government Order dated the 19th November 1907, only two sections, carpentry and smithy were opened. At the instance of the Forest Department, a new rattan section was opened in September last for the benefit of the Kunbi settlements. All the 16 boys in this section are maintained by the Forest Department in a separate boarding house. The carpentry and the smithy sections have 15 and 11 boys respectively. Small scholarships are given in both the sections and as soon as the boys have picked up sufficient work, they are put on the wages system.

Sixteen scholarships are given in this school—

	Rs.
Nine scholarships of	3
Five scholarships of	4

in addition to two depressed scholarships of Rs. 6. It is also reported that the

allotment of depressed scholarships to this school was 3 but as no candidates were forthcoming, only 2 have been actually awarded.

It is observed that while only 2 kinds of scholarships of the value of Rs. 3 and 4 respectively are allowed by Government, those actually held by boys are of the value of Rs. 2, 3, 4, 6 and even Rs. 10. It is presumed that no extra cost was caused to Government by this arrangement and that sanction was previously obtained by the Superintendent. *The number and the scale of scholarships appear to be quite inadequate to attract the proper type of boys for training.*

In regard to the articles produced in the School and made available for sale, the Superintendent says that he is charging a profit of Rs. 12½ per cent in fixing the sale price. *It does not appear that this procedure is sanctioned by proper authority.* There are still articles worth about Rs. 300 in stock for sale.

The establishment of the school consists of—

	Rs.
Superintendent on	... 77
Assistant Superintendent on	... 35
3 Instructors on Rs. 30 each	.. 90
1 Clerk on	... 30
1 Peon on	... 10
	242

The necessary wood is reported to be taken from the Forest Department at the rate of 9 annas, sawn locally and then taken to the stock register. The Superintendent says that he is authorised by the Director to purchase wood for which an allotment of Rs. 1,000 is made. He has already spent Rs. 500. It is said that the actual payment is made by the Director of Industries on the bill submitted by the Superintendent. From the Director's order of the 26th July 1922, it is not clear to what extent the Superintendent can make purchases.

There is a permanent advance of Rs. 50 placed at the disposal of the Superintendent. Urgent payments are made out of this amount for raw materials, and on the date of inspection, there was no balance left. The Superintendent says that it is a great hardship to him to send every bill for countersignature of the Director of Industries as no payments can be made unless the bills are returned by him. *This point should be investigated.*

There are outstandings to the extent of Rs. 95, the oldest being 2 months old. A binding machine which has been lying for a long time was sold to one Kadappa for Rs. 15 on credit and a balance of Rs. 5 is still outstanding from him. *The system of selling articles on credit like this should be stopped forthwith.*

It is noticed that no estimate is prepared in the first instance before an article is made in the school. The price is finally fixed after the article is ready for sale. A stock book of articles made in the school is kept.

Tile Factory, Tirthahalli.

This factory was taken under Government management on 20th February 1919. The Company has 6 Directors who do not at all take part in the management. The share capital is Rs. 59,000 and the Government loan to the factory is Rs. 42,830. It is reported that Mr. D'Souza came here lately and convened a meeting of the Directors and other influential local people, as a result of which, the Agumbe Sowcar has agreed to buy up the concern undertaking the Government liabilities also and paying to the shareholders at the rate of 4 annas per rupee on their shares in full settlement of their right and claim in the concern. It does not appear that the arrangements in this regard are complete. The Dewan discussed the matter with some of the Directors present, who said that they refused to take any interest in the management for reasons of their own. They, however, stated that they would explain the position privately to the Dewan if they were allowed to do so at a private interview. An interview was accordingly granted at the travellers' bungalow.

An Assistant Superintendent has been in charge of the factory for one year now. Up to about June 1922, the staff consisted of one accountant on Rs. 50, one driver

on Rs. 35, a clerk and a peon. Since the chimney fell down during the middle of the last half year, it is reported that the staff is limited to one driver, one watchman and one peon.

The Assistant Superintendent reports that from January to December 1921 the factory worked at a loss of Rs. 2,355, and for the first half of 1922, there was a profit of about Rs. 570. He also says that during the second half of 1922, the chimney fell down owing to excessive rains and as a result thereof, all work was stopped. An iron chimney appears to have been ordered from the Central Industrial Workshop and it has just arrived. Arrangements appear to be in progress for fixing it.

The clay required for the works is obtained from the other side of the river. The total stock in hand amounts to Rs. 10,334. A sum of Rs. 8,000 is reported to be kept in current deposit in the Director's office. There is a sum of Rs. 2,800 to the credit of the concern, being the sale proceeds of tiles after meeting the expenditure.

The share-holders appear to have sued the Company for Rs. 18,000, which was paid out of the loan granted by Government. The valuation of the existing machinery is reported to be Rs. 14,164, and the building is estimated at Rs. 38,897 although the Assistant Superintendent says that it is now worth about Rs. 50,000. The Assistant Superintendent says that there is no local demand for the tiles manufactured in the factory. The building stands on private land for which Rs. 75 is paid annually. It is reported that tiles worth about Rs. 9,000 are in stock.

An experimental kiln is reported to have been put up in December last to burn tiles on a small scale and the Assistant Superintendent says it is working very well. The ordinary capacity of the kiln is reported to be 22,000 tiles. The total number of burnings from 1919 up to July last were 40.

The way in which the concern was mismanaged by the Tirthahalli people does not do credit to them. *Early steps should be taken by the Department to put the factory on a proper footing.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

District Police Superintendent's Office.

The sanctioned strength of the District Police force is 88 officers and 479 men. The actual strength on the date of inspection is 88 officers and 468 men.

There were altogether 309 cases reported during 1922-23 up to the date of inspection. Of these, 177 ended in conviction and 43 are pending with the police. The oldest case is not more than six months old. Two hundred and sixty one persons were arrested of whom 192 were convicted. The number of persons awaiting trial on 15th January was 26.

The percentage of recovery of property lost was low during 1921-22 being only 44·5, though in the first half year of 1922-33 it had risen to 55·9. There were as many as 80 cases of accidental drowning in 1921-22 and 45 cases have been reported during the 1st half of the current year. *The number appears to be very large. Most of these cases do not appear to have been sent up for* post mortem *examination.*

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Gudigars' Co-operative Society, Sorab.

This society has 32 members with a share capital of Rs. 145. The Gudigars represented that the present building in which the society is located is very inconvenient and that another more commodious building should be given to them. They also want Rs. 1,000 as a loan to be repaid in easy instalments. *If any application has been received in this matter it should be disposed of by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies without delay.*

The finished articles are sent to the Arts and Crafts Depot at Bangalore and about Rs. 100 is reported to be still due from the Depot.

The workmen do their work in the society's building and there are about 25 of them now working. The total number of gudigar families in the town is about 30. All of them are said to be members of the society. The average income of a workman per month is said to be about Rs. 30. The workmen complain that their wages are not given in full as soon as their work is over; but half of it is held over for payment till after their article is sold, with the result that they do not get enough money to live. Under the existing arrangement, the Arts and Crafts Depot pays the society only half the price of the articles received by it for sale. The members of the society represent that this is a great hardship and that the Government may order that at least 90 per cent of the price should be paid as soon as the articles are received in the Depot, the remaining 10 per cent being paid later on.

It is evident that the present arrangement is not conducive to the well-being of the workmen. The Director of Industries and Commerce is requested to look into this matter and see what can be done to help them. The question of a more suitable building also appears to be urgent as it is represented that the existing building cannot accommodate all the workmen. *The Registrar of Co-operative Societies is requested to take necessary action in the matter.*

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

Marthur Farm, Sagar Taluk.

The total area under cultivation in this Farm including wet, dry and bagayet is about 28 acres. The whole extent of the farm is 100 acres. The fruit trees such as lime, orange, etc., are now about 7 years old. Sugar-cane is planted on 4 acres. There is also a big areca plantation. By the use of special artificial manure supplied by the Department, it is reported that it is possible to increase the produce by about 100 per cent, in the case of areca. The special areca dryer used in the farm is said to cost between Rs. 50 to 60.

Sugar-cane grown here is practically rain-fed. The Dewan inspected the sugar-cane fields, areca plantations, etc. The red mauritius variety of sugar-cane grown here has been introduced in other parts of the malnad. There is another variety of sugar-cane, No. 600. This special variety as well as another kind No. 544 have been introduced in the Shikarpur Taluk also.

The total expenditure on the farm during 1921-22 is reported to be Rs. 5,300 including permanent improvements to the extent of Rs. 1,045, while the total realizations were only Rs. 2,711 resulting in a net loss of Rs. 2,589.

The total capital outlay from 1914 to 1922 is reported to be as follows:—

	Rs.
Lands	6,000
Buildings	5,000
Dead and live-stock	4,000
Total ..	15,000

There is a new plantation of areca seedlings here. It is reported that the tender plants will require three years to yield. The cost of maintaining the plantation up to the time of bearing is said to work out at Rs. 400 on an average per acre.

There are two silo grass pits here. The kind of grass specially grown here is said to be very good for the cattle. It is however reported that on account of its smell the raiyats have not taken kindly to it. Attempts are nevertheless made by the Department to introduce it here and there in the villages. The cost of cutting the grass per acre is said to be about Rs. 5. The cost of carrying it is about 8 annas per cart load. The farm is doing useful work but requires further development.

Shimoga

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE, SHIMOGA.

The budget grant for 1922-23 was—

	Rs.
State grant	1,14,254
District Fund	1,18,625

Major Irrigation Works.

The grant for original Major Irrigation for 1922-23 is Rs. 16,000. As against this, the total expenditure up to date is Rs. 13,772. The most important works under this head are (1) Sowlanga tank, (2) Sankarikoppa tank and (3) the dam across Kanahalla.

The estimate for the Shankarikoppa tank was sanctioned in 1915. There has been no grant this year for this work. Nevertheless, it is reported that works are going on by reappropriating for this work from funds provided for other works. The value of work done this year is Rs. 338. *This procedure is wrong. Reappropriation should not be done by the Executive Engineer.* The same improper procedure has been followed in the case of the Koravaji Vaddu in Sorab Taluk, where an expenditure of Rs. 329 has been incurred without any grant for the purpose. The labour for this work is said to be imported as no local labour is available.

Restoring Udgani Tanasikatta Tank.

The allotment this year for this work is Rs. 1,000. The work itself was sanctioned as far back as 1913. This is close to the road between Shikarpur and Sorab. The Dewan inspected this work on his way to Sorab. The present contractor is said to be the fourth, the other three having done some work and gone away without completing it. The present contractor has been doing the work for the past fifteen days. He has been doing the earthwork of the bund which he has almost completed and is also constructing the kodi. The work so far done seemed to be perfunctory. The earthwork was done all along the bund and has cost Rs. 2,367 up-to-date. The revenue realisable appears to be about Rs. 717 and the achkut 164 acres. Last year a sum of Rs. 600 was spent on earthwork. *The importance of completing earthwork as promptly as possible should be impressed on all Public Works Officers.*

Sowlanga Tank.

This tank was completed in 1909. A sum of Rs. 32,000 was sanctioned for the High Level Channel. Before the tank was constructed, there was an anicut and a channel which irrigated 700 acres. After the tank was built, another 400 acres of dry land was commanded. After the high level channel is completed another 740 acres would be commanded. The Dewan inspected the new high level channel now under construction. The grant this year is Rs. 4,000 and has been worked out. The low level channel is already in operation. The high level channel that is under construction is about four miles long and can irrigate 740 acres extra when completed. A wet assessment of Rs. 4 per acre is now levied. The first 2½ miles are ready and the revenue authorities have been informed of this fact. But it does not appear that they have properly notified the fact at all. The raiyats, many of whom had collected to meet the Dewan, want water in February. They are quite prepared to take water both for their sugar-cane and paddy cultivation. Contribution has not yet been paid by the raiyats, but they appear to have given a mutchalika promising to pay it. Out of the Rs. 32,000 sanctioned for the channel, Rs. 24,000 has been worked out. The total achkut under the tank is reported to be 1,800 acres. *The Executive Engineer has been requested to inform the revenue authorities that 2½ miles are already ready and water may be given.* The estimate for the whole work appears to work out at Rs. 8,000 per mile which is rather very heavy. But the Executive Engineer explains that there are 3 aqueducts to be put up and the cost is therefore heavy. *It is necessary that there should be perfect understanding between the Revenue and Public Works authorities in the matter of letting out water. The Deputy Commissioner should immediately enquire into the question of assessment, and collect the contribution and the water tax due.*

Some raiyats also represented that the Government should do silt clearing in the channels recovering an acreage cess of annas eight. *The work of silt clearing should be done by the villagers themselves and the levy of acreage cess should not be encouraged. If the raiyats fail to do it, then the department should have it done on their behalf, and recover the actual cost as an arrear of revenue.*

Civil Buildings.

In regard to State Original Civil Buildings Major, the Shimoga Girls' School building was completed during the year. The estimate of Rs. 18,000 in this case was exceeded by nearly Rs. 2,000. The Executive Engineer explains that extra work had to be done as per Inspector-General of Education's requirements. The final bills are reported to be ready. The Inspection Lodge at Kogaru was sanctioned in 1915, but it is not yet completed for want of allotment this year.

Minor Tanks.

The Executive Engineer has taken over all the Minor Tank Works in the District. About 104 tanks are under restoration. The State grant for these works during the current year is Rs. 7,000 and the raiyats' contribution is about Rs. 3,000. The number of incomplete Minor Irrigation works is 95, the total expenditure according to estimates being Rs. 88,877. The expenditure up to the end of January 1922 is Rs. 50,575. The current year's outlay so far amounts only to Rs. 3,112. The progress so far made under this head is far from satisfactory. *Early steps should be taken to collect the contribution amount outstanding which comes to Rs.* 25,119 *and to hasten the completion of the works as soon as possible.*

Roads.

There are 300 miles of State Fund roads and 519 of District Fund roads. The grant for the maintenance of the former is Rs. 55,000 and that for the latter is Rs. 67,000 inclusive of establishment, tools and plant. The rate for District Fund roads varies from Rs. 25 to Rs. 150 per mile, The rate for Provincial roads is from Rs. 50 to Rs. 350 per mile. There are only two special repair works incomplete, *viz.*, (1) constructing an arched tunnel on the Bangalore-Honnavar road and (2) Improving the iron girder bridge on the Shimoga-Mangalore road.

Bangalore-Honnavar Road.

The length of this road is 72 miles and the total grant is Rs. 20,000. The allotment for the first portion comprising 50 miles is Rs. 10,700 and that for the remaining 22 miles is Rs. 9,250. The expenditure of Rs. 5,000 on metal collection which has actually to go to the last year's account, is included in this estimate. The expenditure on consolidation, *viz.*, Rs. 1,800 and on account of temporary establishment charges are also included in this estimate.

On going through the items comprising the estimate for special repairs, the Dewan found that no sort of method is adopted in framing the estimates. Special Repair and Annual Repair estimates are mixed up causing a lot of confusion in accounts. Metal collection is made in one year and is utilised during the next year. Thus in one and the same year, two sets of metal collection will be found on the road-side and there is little check exercised over the collection. There is apparently overlapping in the metal collection. *This system should be discontinued.*

Bridges recently constructed on the Hulekal-Yedur Road.

The Dewan inspected the three bridges newly constructed on the Hulekal-Yedur road. The total amount sanctioned for the three bridges is Rs. 54,000. In the construction of these bridges, very heavy stone-work which has been done might well have been avoided. The contractor is as usual pressing for additional rates. The Executive Engineer explains that the matter is under consideration. *This should be disposed of early.*

Itineration and Inspection.

The tour journals of the Executive Engineer were next examined. From the 25th March to December 1922, inspections appear to have been made, but there is no record of any notes of inspections being drawn up, and intimated to the subordinate offices. The Dewan gave instructions as to how the tour notes should be drawn up, what points should be particularly noticed and how they should be intimated to the officials concerned.

Lumpsum payments are made to the contractors who have completed their work but which remains to be check-measured. This is wrong and should be discouraged. Check-measurements should be taken as soon as the work is completed and the accounts should be closed as soon as possible after such check-measurement.

With a view to develop the interior of the Sagar malnad and also to facilitate easy access to the port at Bhatkal, the following roads have been constructed in recent years:—

1. The road from Talaguppe to Aralgod was continued up to Kogar to join the Avinahalli-Karur-Kogar road.
2. A road has been constructed from Kogar at the head of the ghat to the State frontier a distance of 14½ miles. From the frontier to Bhatkal there is a good metalled road maintained by the Bombay Government.

The Dewan inspected these roads on the 22nd January 1922.

The road from Kogar to the frontier was sanctioned in July 1908 as a bridle path, the estimate amounting to Rs. 26,216. The work was completed with a savings of Rs. 6,560 which was however utilised for widening to full width the first 2¾ miles of the road. In January 1914, Government sanctioned another estimate amounting to Rs. 33,882 for widening the remaining length of the road. In August 1918, Government sanctioned a further sum of Rs. 17,800 for constructing small drains and tunnels on this road. Thus the total sum sanctioned for this road is Rs. 77,898. The whole of this amount except a thousand rupees for the construction of a culvert, has been spent. The culvert is now in progress and will be completed before the end of the current year.

In the estimates now being closed no provision exists for gravelling the road surface. The Executive Engineer states that an estimate for Rs. 8,000 has been prepared for gravelling the road surface over the whole length. This appears to be a very necessary and urgent item of work in view of the present condition of the road. The existing allotment for annual repairs is only Rs. 70 per mile. The road is yet new and has not got a good surface. *Some addition to the annual mileage grant appears to be very necessary. In this connection, the opening of a toll-gate close to the frontier line and beyond the Nagavalli Forest Sale Depot may be considered. The whole of the realisations at this gate may be ear-marked for the improvement of the road.*

Aralgod-Kogar road.—The road from Talaguppe to Aralgod stopped at a place close to Heddanse about two miles west of Aralgod. The extension of this road up to Kogar was first sanctioned as a bridle path 4 feet wide at a cost of Rs. 13,000 in 1904. The length of the road from Heddanse to Kogar is 10½ miles. In 1909, a sum of Rs. 64,203 was sanctioned for widening the full length of the road to the standard width of 15 feet with necessary bridges, gravelling the surface, etc. The whole of the earthwork formation and all the minor flat top culverts have been completed. About half the number of furlongs have been coated with gravel. The other half has yet to be done at a cost of about two thousand rupees. The work so far done amounts to Rs. 28,000 against the grant of Rs. 39,000.

The major item in the estimate which remains unworked is that which relates to the construction of stone masonry bridges, the number of such bridges being six. These are estimated to cost Rs. 23,896. The construction of these bridges is very necessary as it is very difficult for traffic at present to use this road. At present, deviation roads have been opened in four places and in two places temporary bridges have been built which are renewed every year. A sum of Rs. 2,000 has been provided in the current year's budget and this has been fully worked out. *The gravelling of the remaining furlongs of the road and the construction of the bridges across the several streams are matters that should engage very urgent attention.*

As in the case of the Kogar to the frontier section, there should be an increase in the annual repair mileage allotment. The present grant is Rs. 50 per mile which is totally inadequate. A toll-gate may perhaps be located near Aralgod, the income therefrom being devoted solely for improving this road.

CHAPTER III.—Miscellaneous—Conferences, Representations from raiyats, etc.

Conference with District Officers.

The Dewan held a Conference with the officers of the district at Agumbe on the 26th January, at which the Senior Surgeon and the Conservator of Forests were also present. The following matters were discussed at the Conference:—

Education.

The manner in which the different kinds of scholarships were allotted in the Shimoga District was carefully examined. The Dewan had received a petition from the students of the Sorab A.-V. School complaining that only three depressed class scholarships were allotted to their school during the current year as against nine asked for. The reason for this reduction was ascertained to be due to the fact that this year there were more candidates than scholarships. The amount allotted for the various kinds of scholarships was only Rs. 4,044 as against Rs. 5,000 sanctioned in previous years. The Dewan observed that the administration of the scholarships was one of the most important duties of the District Inspector and that at present this was not sufficiently realised. The responsibility for administering the scholarship scheme primarily rested with him who as the Secretary of the Scholarship Committee should see that the grant for his district was not curtailed. In the present instance, however, the Government have not reduced the number of scholarships, but only cut down their tenure *and there was no reason why the number of scholarships allotted to this district should have been reduced.*

Certain Hale Pyka students of Chitratahalli had petitioned to the Dewan that they had not been granted any scholarships but the District Inspector said that he had not received any such complaint. He was directed to make enquiries.

The people of Mudi, Sorab Taluk had petitioned to the Dewan for an English teacher to their school. *The District Inspector was directed to inspect the school and submit his recommendations as to the reasonableness of the request.* In this connection, the Dewan directed that *all Kannada Middle Schools should be placed in charge of the District Inspectors* (and not under Assistant Inspectors as at present).

As regards the supply of furniture, etc., to the various grades of schools, the Dewan observed that District Inspectors did not take any special interest and that everything was done as a matter of pure routine. *He impressed on the officers concerned that it was one of their most important duties to see that indents were sent in time and that supplies according to such indents were secured.* A certain amount of personal interest on the part of the officers was very necessary in the matter.

Medical.

The question of itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries was next discussed. There are five dispensaries in the district, *viz.*, at Sorab, Sagar, Tirthahalli, Mandagadde and Megarvalli. The distribution of these hospitals was very uneven. The Senior Surgeon was of opinion that the present system of itinerant dispensaries was very unsatisfactory. Each Sub-Assistant Surgeon had to visit on an average 60 villages, with the result that he could not be expected to visit each village oftener than once in six weeks. The total expenditure on account of itinerant dispensaries is Rs. 10,800 per annum in addition to the pay of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and midwives. If the itineration portion be removed, the cost will be Rs. 8,700. The Dewan remarked that the sum of Rs. 10,000 now spent on itinerant dispensaries did not secure any corresponding advantage to the people. *Considering that 80 per cent of sickness in the Malnad was due to Malaria, it would be a great relief if quinine was distributed widely through the Village Patels and touring officers. The question of itinerant and semi-itinerant dispensaries requires early reconsideration.*

As regards additional dispensaries required in the Shimoga District, it was reported that estimates were once sanctioned by Government for dispensary buildings at Anavatti, Yedur and Lakshmipura but they were not yet started. The Dewan observed that more dispensaries should be opened in the district but endeavours

should be made to reduce their cost. The following limit of expenditure may be suitable for each dispensary:—

	Rs.	
1 Sub-Assistant Surgeon	55	per mensem.
1 Compounder	20	,,
1 Servant	12	,,
Cost of medicine for a daily average of 30 patients	500	per annum.

The total cost of expenditure of each dispensary would thus be Rs. 1,500 per annum. Proceeding on this modest scale, it would be possible to open all the promised hospitals within the next three years at the rate of two each year.

In this connection, the Dewan suggested an alternative scheme of extending medical relief in the Malnad. During the dry months, from November to May, Camp Hospitals may be organised. Instead of spending Rs. 9,000 as proposed above in opening ordinary additional dispensaries, six competent medical men with good qualifications may be appointed and given one compounder and a travelling medicine chest each. He should pitch his camp in a central place and halt there for a period of not less than one month. He should visit all important villages within a radius of 5 miles. Besides distributing medicines for ordinary cases, he should secure vital statistics of the village, attend to vaccination and other sanitation works, examine the death rate, water-supply and other matters of interest affecting the public health. When the monsoon breaks out, these men may go back to Bangalore and work in the Victoria Hospital and the Public Health Institute, tabulating the results of their observations during the field season. The Dewan said it would be possible to sanction Rs. 15,000 for Medical Relief in the Malnad, the whole cost being met out of the special fund for the Malnad Improvement Scheme. The Dewan desired that expenditure on account of buildings should be kept very low. For rural dispensaries, it would be enough to have a small building with a verandah, a compounding room and a store room. The Executive Engineer was instructed to get fresh standard specifications and get a cheap estimate for Rs. 2,500 for each building. *The Senior Surgeon will be requested to report on these suggestions.*

As regards the Civil Hospital at Shimoga, it was suggested that all scattered buildings should be joined together on the pavilion system and the female ward should be extended so as to accommodate four beds for Maternity cases. The Executive Engineer was asked to send up proposals in consultation with the Senior Surgeon for improving the building at minimum cost. The Dewan observed that it was very necessary that the whole system of medical aid in the Malnad should be improved in view of additional grants which would be sanctioned in the near future.

Police.

A special police establishment consisting of five daffedars and 15 men has been sanctioned to patrol the frontier with a view to prevent the smuggling of sandalwood to British territory. One daffedar and three constables are stationed at the outpost at Agumbe where they work in company with two foresters. Since October last, the police detected one case of smuggling in which 25 maunds of sandalwood was attempted to be removed from the collections of the forest depot. There are at present three outposts in the Shimoga District and two in the Kadur District. The Conservator of Forests observed that the scheme was only sanctioned recently and should be tried for some time longer before any definite opinion could be expressed as to its usefulness. Thirty-two stills are reported to be working in the British territory just below Agumbe. On this account, there is a great temptation to smuggle wood across the frontier. The matter requires greater vigilance on the part of the Forest Department.

Reviewing the police statistics, the Dewan observed that there was a large number of accidental deaths in the Shimoga District during the past year, the actual number of cases being 184. Information was not readily available as to the number of *post mortem* examination conducted. Of the total number of deaths 94 were due to hanging or drowning. The Dewan emphasised the necessity of exercising a special scrutiny of all accidental deaths in the Malnad areas. *All suspicious cases should be subjected to* post mortem *examination.*

Forest.

The Dewan made enquiries regarding the working of the Malnad Raiyats Privileges Rules. He observed that he had received complaints that the raiyats were not allowed to take dead bagani trees free of cost, as permitted by the rules. The Conservator of Forests explained that under the rules, the raiyats could take dead bagani trees free of cost from the District Forests as well as from the State Forests. *The Dewan directed that this fact should be widely notified and that care should be taken to see that no restriction is imposed.*

Regarding the sale of timber from Government depots, the Dewan observed that the system of selling timber at Government depots would not be profitable to Government *and that it required greater supervision.*

The Dewan also made enquiries of a case in Shikarpur Taluk in which a raiyat although he was allowed to take timber for rebuilding his house destroyed by fire in 1919 had not yet been allowed to take the timber cut by him. This disclosed a very unsatisfactory state of affairs and the Dewan directed the District Forest Officer to make enquiries into the matter.

There are 27 Kunbi colonies in Shimoga. A sum of Rs. 35,075 has been spent on the Kunbi Settlement Scheme from 1908 up-to-date.

Levy of Motor Bus Cess.

The Deputy Commissioner said that a cess may be levied on motor busses as they were cutting up the roads. In British India, a special tax of four to six pies per mile was being levied. This is under consideration of Government.

Tolls.

As regards tolls, *the Dewan remarked that more revenue should be realised from tolls, specially from outside traffic, and that Sub-Division Officers should examine the question of the location of these toll-gates and submit their report to the Deputy Commissioner.*

In concluding the conference, the Dewan observed that the work in the Malnad was more difficult than elsewhere, and exhorted the officers of all departments to work with greater enthusiasm. They should not feel that they were sent to a penal settlement. The Dewan further observed that it was the policy of Government to send picked officers to the Malnad so that the various problems affecting the welfare of the malnad raiyats may receive early and proper consideration. As regards the officers themselves, the Government were mindful of their difficulties and they would consider to what extent special encouragement was necessary and possible. He expressed the hope that the officers would strive their utmost in securing better results in every branch of administration in the district.

A list of representations made to the Dewan during his tour in the district is given below. *These should receive necessary attention from the respective Departments and reports should be sent up to Government once a quarter as to the action taken.*

Serial No.	Taluk	Village	Subject of the representation	Dewan's remarks and officers to whom the matters are referred for report
1	Shimoga Taluk..	Navile ..	Construction of a feeder channel from Kanehalla to the village tank.	Chief Engineer, Irrigation, for report.
2		Kunchanahalli ..	Request for the construction of a drinking water well.	Deputy Commissioner. Should be attended to immediately.
3	Honnali Taluk ..	Sowlanga ..	(1) Request for a school building. Villagers have contributed Rs. 150.	I.-G. of Education.
			(2) Inadequate supply of water to the village tank.	The Deputy Commissioner is requested to look into this.
4		Nyamati ..	Improving the condition of the local school.	The District Inspector should be asked to inspect the place at once and send a report to the Ispector-General.
5		Manchanahalli ..	Request for the conversion of the grant school into Government school. Building available.	
6		Chinnakatte ..	Request for the rivetment work of the local well being done by Government.	Deputy Commissioner.
7		Siddapur ..	Need for a drinking water well.	
8		Joga ..	Inadequate staff for the Government school which trains boys up to vernacular Lower Secondary standard.	I.-G. of Education.
9	Shikarpur Taluk.	Herehalli ..	Request for a well.	Deputy Commissioner.
10		Jogihalli ..	(1) Complaint about scarcity of drinking water.	The construction of a well appears to be necessary.
			(2) Request for permission to cut grass from the State jungle.	The question of constituting a village forest in this area should be investigated.
11		Mandihalli ..	Scarcity of drinking water. Well sanctioned 5 years ago not yet completed.	Deputy Commissioner.
12		Bhartrapur ..	Need for a well.	Do.
13		Dupadahalli ..	Request for an English teacher for the local Hindu school.	I.-G. of Education.
14		Jaganahalli ..	Want a drinking water well. Well sanctioned, but not yet excavated.	Deputy Commissioner.
15		Hunagenahalli ..	Bad condition of the village tank owing to the sluice being on a low level	Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
16		Udugani ..	Request for a school house for the local Mahomedan girls' school	A proper school house may be given to them.
17		Shiralkoppa ...	(1) Repairs to the road leading to the border of Hirekerur Taluk.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
			(2) Additional gomal land to be given from a neighbouring village (Udugani).	Deputy Commissioner.
18		Taralaghatta ...	Want a drawing well.	Deputy Commissioner.
19		Virasaiva Vidyavardhaka Sangha of the Taluk.	Request for a Government grant for the Hostel.	I.-G. of Education.
20	Sorab Taluk ...	Anavatti ...	(i) Establishment of an A.-V. School at Anavatti village.	I.-G. of Education.
			(ii Opening of a permanent Forest Depot at Anavati with retail sales also.	District Forest Officer.
21		Chatrahalli ...	Request for a school.	I.-G. of Education.

Serial No.	Taluk	Village	Subject of the representation	Dewan's remarks and officers to whom the matters are referred for report
22		Pappagundara-koppe.	Complaint about the bad condition of the village tank. Contribution paid but nothing done.	Chief Engineer for Irrigation
23		Halesorab ...	Want a school. There is a grant school which is not working for want of a teacher.	I.-G. of Education.
24		Halegubbi ...	Complaint about inconveniences caused by conversion of the village kan into a State Forest and also of nearness of the State Forest to the village.	District Forest Officer.
25		Malagudde ...	Complain about the nearness of the State Forest.	
26		Kolesale ...	Do	
27		Kuppe ...	Want a drinking water well.	Deputy Commissioner.
28		Mysave ...	Want a well.	
29		Dugur ...	Want a well.	
30		Madasen ...	Want a school.	I.-G. of Education.
31		Kerode ...	Do	
32		Bhasaduvalli ...	Want a building for the school.	
33		Bellave ...	Want a road across the forest close by.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
34		Bamamane ...	(i) Want a school ...	There is great force in the representation which may be considered by the I.-G. of Education.
			(ii) Request for the revetment of the well excavated by them, being done by Government.	Deputy Commissioner
35		Hanagur (A Kunbi village.)	(i) Want a mill to mill their sugarcane.	This may be given to them.
			(ii) Want the supply of good cane for rattan weaving.	The Forest Department may make arrangements to supply them.
			(iii) Complaint about the damage to their crop by wild animals.	A gun may be given to the headman.
36		Aralagod ..	Want the grant school to be converted into a Government School.	I.-G. of Education.
			Want the direct road from Aralagod to Jog to be completed.	The remaining miles should be completed at a very early date.
37		Parakalur ..	Want a Government School.	I. G. of Education.
38		Yeragi ..	Complaint that the Forest Department collect from them excessive fines on account of timber taken by them according to the Malnad raiyats privileges rules.	A list of such cases will be called for from the D. F. O. and secrutinised by the Conservator.
39	Sagar Taluk ..	Nagavalli and other villages.	(1) Request for a bridge across Sarlahole.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
			(2) A Hospital at Nagavalli.	Senior Surgeon.
			(3) A Police Station.	I.-G. of Police.
40	Nagar Taluk ..	Lakshmipur ...	(1) Bridge across Malavihole.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
			(2) Establishment of more spraying depots.	Director of Agriculture.
41		Yedur ...	Want the village, which is only about 10 miles from Tirthahalli to be added on to Tirthalli Taluk.	Perhaps the Bench Magistrates' Court at Tirthahalli may be given jurisdiction over this area.

NOTE.—In all matters in which the Dewan has indicated further action, a time-limit should be fixed when issuing orders, according to the circumstances of each case, for submission of the final report.

PART II.

KADUR DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I—Narrative of Tour, Addresses and Replies.

At the frontier of the Kadur District, which is 6 miles from Agumbe, the Deputy Commissioner of Kadur, Mr. M. G. Krishnaswami Rao, received the Dewan on the 27th January and accompanied him throughout the tour in the district. On the way to Koppa, the Dewan made a brief halt at Hariharpur inspecting the Village Elementary School and conversing with the local people. From here, the Dewan motored to Hosakoppa where he was entertained to tea by Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao. He reached Koppa at 7 P.M.

Immediately on arrival, the Vice-President and the members of the local Municipal Council received him in a decorated pandal and presented him with an address of welcome, which is given below :—

ತಮ್ಮ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಈ ಟವ್ನಿಗೆ ಮುಂಚೆ ತಾ॥ 28-1-1919ರಲ್ಲಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ, ನಮ್ಮ ಟವ್ನ ಮತ್ತು ನಮ್ಮ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಸುಖದುಃಖಗಳನ್ನು ವಿಚಾರಿಸೋಣವಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಈಗ ಪುನಃ ಎರಡನೇ ಸಾರಿ ನಮ್ಮಗಳ ಸ್ಥಿತಿಗತಿಗಳನ್ನು ಖುದ್ದಾಗಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವುಗಳು ತಮ್ಮ ಸುಖಾಗಮನವನ್ನು ವಂದನಾಪೂರ್ವಕವಾಗಿ ಬಯಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ತಾವು ಹಿಂದೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಟವ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ಆಗಬೇಕಾದ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದಾದ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಪ್ರಾಜಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಮಂಜೂರ್ಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ನಮಗೆ ವಾಗ್ದಾನ ಮಾಡಿದಂತೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಪುನಃ ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಂಚೆಯೇ ಆ ಸ್ಕೀಮನ್ನು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವುದನ್ನು ನೋಡಿದರೆ ತಮ್ಮ ಘನವಾದ ಜ್ಞಾಪಕಶಕ್ತಿಯು ಎಷ್ಟರಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಇರುತ್ತದೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಕುರಿತು ನಾವುಗಳು ಶ್ಲಾಘನೆಮಾಡದೆ ಇರಲಾರವು. ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಅನೇಕ ದಫಾ ಅರ್ಜಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕವೂ, ರೂಬ್‌ರೂಬ್ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವುದರಿಂದಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ರಪ್ರೆಸೆಂಟೆಟಿವ್ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ ಸಬ್ಜಕ್ಟ್ ತರುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕವೂ ಸಹ ಸುಮಾರು 25-30 ವರುಷಗಳಿಂದಲೂ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಲೇ ಇದ್ದೆವು. ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಆದದ್ದಕ್ಕೂ ಮತ್ತು ಪೂರ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಅತಿ ಶೀಘ್ರವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸ ನೆರವೇರುವುದಕ್ಕೂ ಸಹ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ವಂದಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ತಮ್ಮ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದಾಗ ಈ ಟವ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಬಗ್ಗೆ ಮೂರು ವರುಷಗಳವರಿವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ ಒಂದೊಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕೊಡಿಸುವುದಾಗಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆಆಗಿತ್ತು. ಒಂದು ವರುಷ ಮಾತ್ರ ಒಂದು ಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದರು. ಮೈಸೂರು, ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮೊದಲಾದ ದೊಡ್ಡ ದೊಡ್ಡ ಪಟ್ಟಣಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ, ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್ ಹೆಡ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಸಹ ನಾನಾ ವಿಧವಾದ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆಗಳ ಮೇಲೂ, ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ಮತ್ತು ಭಾರಿಯಾದ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಮುಂತಾದವುಗಳಮೇಲೂ ಮತ್ತು ಇನ್ನೂ ಇತರ ನಾನಾವಿಧವಾದ ಕಸಬು ವಗ್ಯೆರಗಳಮೇಲೂ ಆಯಾಯ ಸ್ಥಳದ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ತೆರಿಗೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹಾಕಿ ವಸೂಲ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಗೂ ಆ ಹಣವು ಅವುಗಳ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಸಾಕಾಗದೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹಣವನ್ನು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ ಕೊಡುತ್ತಲೇ ಇಧಾರೆ. ಹೀಗಿರುವಾಗ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಜನಾಂಗ ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಾರ ವಗ್ಯೆರ ಏನೂ ಇಲ್ಲದ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ವಿಷಯಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕೊರತೆ ಇರುವ ಈ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಿನ ಚಿಕ್ಕ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯಿಂದ ಇದನ್ನು ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ಪಡಿಸುವಷ್ಟು ಮೊತ್ತವು ಖಂಡಿತವಾಗಿಯೂ ದೊರೆಯುವುದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂಬುದು ತಮ್ಮ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಗೆ ಬಂದೇಯಿಧೆ. ನಮ್ಮ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ತರೆ ಒಂದರ 5 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಿಂತ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ದಾವಾಷಾಯ ಬೀಳುವಂತೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಯನ್ನು ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಆದರೂ ಟವ್ನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಯಾವ ಕೆಲಸವನ್ನೂ ಇನ್ನು ಷುರು ಮಾಡಿಲ್ಲ. ಈಗ ಇರುವ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಇನ್ನೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲವಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಅಬ್ಮೈರು ಪಕ್ಷ 10 ವರುಷಗಳವರಿವಿಗೆ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ 500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಈ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಗೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದಿಂದ ಸ್ಪೆಷಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಆಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಈ ಟವ್ನ ಬಹಳ ಚಿಕ್ಕದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಮನೆಗಳೂ ಕೂಡ ಒಂದೇಕಡೆ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಎರಡು ಭಾಗವಾಗಿವೆ. ಟವ್ನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಒಂದು ಮೈಲಿ ಫಾಸಲೆವರಿವಿಗೂ ಮನೆಗಳು ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಸರಿಯಾದ ಸ್ಥಳವಿದ್ದು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಾಡು ಬೆಳೆದು ಕಾಡುಮೃಗಾದಿಗಳು ಸೇರಲು ಅವಕಾಶವಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿಯ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್‌ಗಳನ್ನು ಕಛೇರಿಯನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಟವ್ನ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಟ್ಟಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡಾಗ್ಯೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ವಲ್ಪವೂ ಗಮನಕ್ಕೆ ತಾರದೆ ಟವ್ನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳೇ ತಮ್ಮ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಿತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆಂಬ ನಂಬಿಕೆಯ ಮೇರೆ ಬಾಳಗಡಿಯೆಂಬ ಟವ್ನಿಗೆ 2 ಮೈಲಿ ಫಾಸಲೆಯಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ಮೂರನೆಯ ಪಟ್ಟಣವನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಇದು ಯಾವ ಕಾಲಕ್ಕೂ ಒಂದಾಗಿ ಸೇರುವಂತೆಯಲ್ಲ. ಬಾಳಗಡಿ ಸ್ಥಳವು ಟವ್ನ ಇರುವ ಪ್ರದೇಶಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಅನಾರೋಗ್ಯವೆಂದೂ ಎಷ್ಟೋ

ಡಾಕ್ಟರರು ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟಿದಾರಲ್ಲದೆ ಅಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇದ್ದು ಅನುಭವಪಟ್ಟಿರುವವರು ಮತ್ತು ಪಡುವವರೂ ಸಹ ಮನಗಂಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕವರಿಗೆ ಒಂದು ದಿವಸವೂ ಕಾಯಿಲೆ ತಪ್ಪುವುದೇಯಿಲ್ಲವೆಂತ ಹೇಳಬೇಕಾಗಿದೆ. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಒಂದು ಅಂಗಡಿಯೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಹೋಟಲ್ ಆಗಲಿ ಇಲ್ಲದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿಗೆ ಬರತಕ್ಕ ಜನಗಳಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ಬರಯಲು ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ಸ್‌ಗಳಿಗೆ ಸೌಕರ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಡುತ್ತೇವಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಬಹಳ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಖರ್ಚು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ, ಮತ್ತು ಮಾಡುತ್ತಲೂ ಇರಾರೆ. ಹೆಚ್ಚಿಗೆ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಿದ ಹಣವನ್ನೇ ಎಣಿಸುವ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಆ ಹಣದಿಂದಲೇ ಅಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನೂ ಟರ್ಫ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿತ್ತು. ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುವಾಗಲ್ಲಾ ನಾವುಗಳು ಇದೇ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಿಗೆ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೆವು. ಆದರೂ ಏನೂ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವಾಗಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಬಾಳಗಡಿಯು ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಲ್ ಸರಹದ್ದಿಗೆ ಒಳಪಟ್ಟಿದ್ದು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಿಂದ ವಜಾ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳ ಮೇಲೆ 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಉತ್ಪತ್ತಿ ಇದ್ದು 300 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳವರಿಗೆ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು ಪ್ರತಿ ವರುಷವೂ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದರು. ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ವಾಟರ್ ಸಪ್ಲೈ ಮತ್ತು ರಿಪೇರಿ ವಗ್ಯೆರ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ ಇನ್ನೂ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಖರ್ಚುಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಧವ ಒದಗಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯವರು 250 ರೂಪಾಯಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಗ್ರಾಂಟ್ ಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಂಡರು. ಹಾಗೆ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಬದಲಾಗಿ ಮ್ಯುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಿಂದಲೇ ಸದರೀ ಸ್ಥಳವನ್ನೇ ವಜಾ ಮಾಡಿ ವರುಷ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 750 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಅಲ್ಲಿಯ ಖರ್ಚಿಗೆ ಮಂಜೂರು ಮಾಡಿರುತ್ತಾರೆ. ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿ ಮತ್ತು ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ ಕ್ವಾರ್ಟರ್ಸ್ ಸಹ ಟರ್ಫ ಮಧ್ಯಪ್ರದೇಶದಲ್ಲಿದ್ದಿದ್ದರೆ ಇದುವರಿವಿಗೆ ಟರ್ಫ ಎಷ್ಟೋ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿತ್ತು. ಅಲ್ಲದೆ "ತಪ್ಪುಮಾಡಿದವರನ್ನು ಕೊಪ್ಪಕ್ಕೆ ಹಾಕು" ಎಂಬ ಗಾದೆಯು ಸಹ ಶುದ್ಧಾಂಗವಾಗಿ ಮರೆಯುವ ಸಂಭವವಿತ್ತು. ಈ ಗಾದೆಗೆ ಚ್ಯುತಿಯುಂಟಾಗಬಾರದೆಂತಲೂ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ಸ್ ಮತ್ತು ನಾರ್ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ಸ್ ಸಹ ಮಿಳಿತವಾಗಿ ಕೆಲಸಕಾರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡಬಾರದೆಂಬ ಉದ್ದೇಶದಿಂದಲೇ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ಸನ್ನು ಟರ್ಫನಿಂದ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾರೆಂತ ನಾವುಗಳು ಸಾಧಾರಣವಾಗಿ ಊಹಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಅಫಿಷಿಯಲ್ಸಿಗೂ ಇತರಯವರಿಗೂ ಇರುವ ತೊಂದರೆಯನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಬೇಕಾದರೆ ಉಭಯತ್ರರೂ ಒಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿಯೇ ಇರಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಇದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಪೂರಾ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಟರ್ಫನಲ್ಲಿ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವುದಾದರೆ ಲಕ್ಷಾಂತರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳೇ ಬೇಕಾಗಬಹುದು. ಅಷ್ಟು ಧಾರಾಳವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತೆಗದುಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಒತ್ತಿ ಹೇಳುವಂಥಾ ಕಾಲವನ್ನು ನಾವುಗಳು ಸದ್ಯಃ ಕಳೆದುಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ 20 ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಟರ್ಫ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಟ್ಟಲು ಕಟ್ಟಡ ಒಂದಕ್ಕೆ 1,500 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳಂತೆ ಕಟ್ಟುವ ಧಾರ್ಜಣ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಕೊಟ್ಟಲ್ಲಿ ಅದೇ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನೇ ಕಿತ್ತು ಆ ಸಾಮಾನುಗಳಿಂದ ಟರ್ಫ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳನ್ನು ಕಟ್ಟಿಸಬಹುದಾಗಿಧೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ತಗಲುವ ಸುಮಾರು 30,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಮುಂದಿನ ವರುಷದ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್ಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಸ್ಯಾಂಕ್ಷನ್ ಮಾಡಿಸಿ 2ನೇ ವರುಷ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ಕಛೇರಿ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಟರ್ಫ ಮಧ್ಯೆ ಕಟ್ಟಿಸುವಂತೆ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಆದಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಲಭವಾಗಿ ನಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿ ಸೂಚಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಈಗಿನ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ಹಣದ ವಿಷಯ ಬಹಳ ಕೊರತೆಯಂತ ಕಂಡುಬಂದಾಗ್ಯೂ ತಾವು ಮಾಡತಕ್ಕ ಚತುರವಾದ ರಾಜ್ಯಭಾರ ಕ್ರಮದಲ್ಲಿ ಇದೊಂದು ಅಗಾಧವಾದ ಕೆಲಸವಾಗಿ ಪರಿಣಮಿಸದೆ ಸುಲಲಿತವಾಗಿ ಈ ಕೆಲಸವು ತಮ್ಮ ಕಾಲದಲ್ಲಿ ನಿರ್ವಿಘ್ನವಾಗಿ ನಡೆದು, ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಈ ದೊಡ್ಡ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ಕಳೆದುಹೋಗಿ, ತಮಗೆ ಶಾಶ್ವತವಾದ ಕೀರ್ತಿಯು ನಿಲ್ಲಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಈ ಸಬ್‌ಜಕ್ಟನ್ನು ಪುನಃ ತಮ್ಮ ಸನ್ನಿಧಿಗೆ ತಂದಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ತಾಯಿಯು ಎಷ್ಟು ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಅನುಭವಿಸುತ್ತಿದ್ದಾಗ್ಯೂ ಮಕ್ಕಳ ಆರೋಗ್ಯ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಾನಸಿಕಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ತಮ್ಮ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳ ಜೊತೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇದನ್ನು ಒಂದು ಮುಖ್ಯ ಕೊರತೆಯಂದು ಯೋಚಿಸಿ ನಡೆಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಮಲ್ನಾಡು ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕುಗಳಲ್ಲೆಲ್ಲಾ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕೇ ಹೆಚ್ಚಾದ ಕೆಟ್ಟ ಹೆಸರನ್ನು ಹೊಂದಿರುವದಲ್ಲದೆ ಮಲ್ನಾಡಿಗೆ ಸೆಂಟರ್ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಹವಾ, ವಿದ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ, ಪ್ರಯಾಣದ ಸೌಕರ್ಯತೆ, ಕೈಗಾರಿಕೆ, ಕುಶಲವಿದ್ಯೆ ಮೊದಲಾದ ಮನುಷ್ಯರಿಗೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಅನುಕೂಲಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲಿರದೆ ವಿಷಕ್ರಿಮಿನ್ಯಾಯವಾಗಿ ನಾವು ವಾಸಮಾಡುವದಾಗಿಧೆ. ಬಾಕಿ ಸ್ಥಳಗಳಿಗಿಂತಲೂ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಇಂಥಾ ಸ್ಥಳದಲ್ಲಿ ವಾಸಮಾಡತಕ್ಕವರ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಗಮನ ತೆಗದುಕ್ಕೊಂಡು ಇಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಕುಂದುಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನೆಲ್ಲಾ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಪ್ರಯತ್ನಪಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ನಾವುಗಳು ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳಬೇಕಾಗಿಲ್ಲ. ಈ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೇಗೆ ತಪ್ಪಿಸಬಹುದೆಂಬ ಯೋಚನೆಯಿಂದಲೇ ತಾವು ಇಲ್ಲಿಗೆ 2ನೇ ದಫಾ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸೋಣವಾಗಿಧೆ. ತಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಇಂಡಿಯಾದೇಶವಲ್ಲದೆ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮದೇಶಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಸಂಚಾರಮಾಡಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅನುಭವವನ್ನೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಶಲತೆಯನ್ನೂ ಪಡೆದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲಾಡಿನ ಉದ್ಧಾರಕ್ಕಾಗಿಯೇ ದೇವರು ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ನಮ್ಮ ದೇಶದ ಮಂತ್ರಿಪದವಿಗೆ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿರುತ್ತಾನಾಗಿ ನಾವುಗಳು ಭಾವಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮಜ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೆ ನಾವುಗಳು ತ್ರಿಕರಣಶುದ್ಧವಾಗಿಯೂ ವಿಧೇಯರಾದ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಾವು ದಯವಿಟ್ಟು ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆಮಾಡೋಣವಾಗಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಕೇಳಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮಜ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರಿಗೂ, ಯುವರಾಜರವರಿಗೂ, ಅವರ ಕುಟುಂಬದವರಿಗೂ ಮತ್ತು ಕುಟುಂಬಸಹಿತರಾದ ತಮಗೂ ಸಹ ದೇವರು ಇತೋಪ್ಯಧಿಕವಾಗಿ ಆಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಾಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟು ಚಿರಕಾಲ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ. ಸದಾ ದೇವರನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

The Dewan thanked the members of the Municipal Council for their very kind welcome to Mrs. Banerji and himself and expressed his pleasure at the fact that the water-supply scheme which was asked for by the Municipality at his last visit to Koppa in 1919 had since been sanctioned and that work had been ordered to be started forthwith. As regards special grants from the Malnad Improvement Fund for smaller Municipalities like that at Koppa, the Dewan said that he was glad the Koppa Municipality received a grant of Rs. 1,000 as a result of his visit in 1919 and that he would note the request for continuing similar grants in future, for consideration as far as possible when larger grants for Malnad improvement were made available. As regards the removal of the official quarters from Balagadi to the old town, the Dewan observed that it was a question involving large expenditure. Just now the Government had not got funds enough to sanction any such costly schemes. If, as suggested by the Dewan in 1919, the people themselves built a sufficient number of houses in the new extension, then, Government would consider the proposal of removing the Taluk Office and officers' quarters to Melkoppa extension.

Kadur

On the 28th January the Dewan inspected the Taluk Office at 9 A.M. and heard petitioners. At 11 A.M. he left Koppa for Chikmagalur which was reached at 5-30 P.M. after a halt of two hours at Balehonnur in the middle of the day. At 6 P.M. the Dewan motored to the Town Hall where the Honorary President, the Vice-President, Members of the Municipal Council and other leading men of the town had assembled to welcome him. At the entrance to the Town Hall the Dewan was received by the President, Mr. S. Venkataramaiya, who introduced the other councillors. The Dewan was then taken in procession to the hall where the President read the following address of welcome on behalf of the Municipality:—

We, the citizens of Chikmagalur, beg leave to offer Mrs. Banerji and you a sincere and hearty welcome into our town, the headquarter of an important Malnad District and the centre of a large and flourishing trade in coffee, cardamoms and various forest products.

We take this opportunity on your first visit to this town after assumption of the office of Dewan, to tender you our warm congratulations on your elevation to that high office.

Your appointment as the Dewan of Mysore is memorable to us, signalised as it was, by conferring on this Municipal Council the privilege of electing their own President.

We feel glad that you are touring in the Malnad Districts to acquaint yourself on the spot with the complex problems peculiar to Malnad. The rapid decrease of population, the absence of means of communication, the want of adequate capital to develop the vast resources of the country, the proverbial poverty and dense ignorance of the people and the prevalence of chronic diseases combined with insufficient medical aid are some of the most insistent problems that demand immediate attention and call for sympathetic action on the part of Government. These problems are too intricate for the people to handle, and we trust that the initiative will proceed from Government.

The primary needs of a large town like ours are a good system of water supply, efficient drainage and conservancy. A water-supply project estimated to cost Rs. 2,53,000 was sanctioned to this town two years ago, and we are glad to say that it is making steady and satisfactory progress. The attention of the Municipal Council is now directed on introducing a proper system of drainage to the town. It is proposed to carry out the scheme in four or five years and, to begin with, the Municipal Council have resolved to spend a sum of Rs. 5,000 during the year, an equal amount being promised by the Sanitary Commissioner. We humbly pray that the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore may extend to this project the same practical sympathy they so kindly showed to the water-supply scheme.

The question of connecting Chikmagalur with Kadur by railway has been repeatedly urged on the attention of Government and it is fervently hoped that this long-felt want will be met at no distant date.

We request you, Sir, to convey to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore our respectful expressions of loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

In conclusion, we hope that you will enjoy your stay with us here and carry back happy recollections of your visit to this picturesque country.

The Dewan replied as follows:—

I desire to thank you most warmly for the cordial welcome that you have accorded to me on my first visit to this important and interesting headquarter town of Chikmagalur after my assumption of the office of the Dewanship of Mysore. I am not altogether a stranger amongst you. This is my third visit to your place and it was almost to a day, four years ago in the month of January, that I came here as First Councillor and enquired into and ascertained your local wants. I have before me the notes relating to my inspections at Chikmagalur between the 26th and 28th of January 1919. I then enquired into the municipal administration of Chikmagalur and its urgent requirements and it was the then chairman—our friend Mr. Vasudeva Rao—who initiated me into the affairs of this municipality. I take this opportunity of conveying to him a word of recognition of the work that he did as the nominated non-official Chairman of the Chikmaglur Municipal Council. I also convey to him a word of recognition for his keen interest and the persistence with which he pressed Government to sanction your water-supply scheme.

I thank you, gentlemen, for your warm congratulations to me on my elevation to the Dewanship of Mysore and I am glad that you mention the fact that it has synchronized with the conferring on this Municipal Council of the privilege of electing their own President. I wish to warmly congratulate your non-official elected President on the honour done to him by the rate-payers of this important town.

In regard to the few local matters which you have brought to my notice in the Address, permit me to offer a very few observations. I congratulate the Chikmagalur Municipality on having secured a satisfactory water-supply scheme. Its details are all well known to you and I do not think it is necessary for me to refer to them at present at very great length. I was personally satisfied, after my local investigations four years ago, that it was very necessary to provide Chikmagalur with a modern system of water-supply. In my tour notes I directed that an order should issue immediately directing the Superintending Engineer to go and stay at Chikmagalur to investigate into the whole

question personally in detail and submit a report. As a result of that order detailed investigations were made and Government sanctioned in November 1920, a satisfactory water-supply scheme estimated to cost a sum of nearly 2½ lakhs of rupees towards which the Municipality came forward to contribute one-half. I understand that the scheme has made satisfactory progress. The filters and the service reservoirs are almost completed. The temporary headworks near Ramanhalli stream for the improved supply of water to the town during the summer of 1923 have also been completed. The works remaining to be executed are the headworks at Herekolali, the delivery main from Ramanhalli anicut to the headworks and the recasting of the distribution system. The Municipality have so far placed at the disposal of the Public Works Department a sum of Rs. 87,975 and Government have given in two successive years the amounts of Rs. 43,000 and odd and Rs. 30,000 respectively. The total expenditure incurred till now is about a lakh and a half and the question of financing the scheme has already been settled to the satisfaction of both Government and the Municipal Council. I congratulate the Chikmagalur town, therefore on having secured, in spite of our severe financial stringency, a satisfactory water-supply scheme.

Gentlemen, you refer to the town drainage scheme. I see from the notes before me that there has been a considerable amount of correspondence in regard to this question. At one time, I believe, an estimate for a sum of Rs. 32,500 to open up congested parts was sanctioned and an allotment of Rs. 7,000 was also made. Government however, finally pointed out to the Council that it was necessary that a complete project should be prepared before any expenditure was incurred. The Municipality in their Administration Report for 1921-22 pointed out that as they had placed all their resources at the disposal of the town water-supply scheme, they could not take up the drainage project and they hoped to take it up as soon as funds were available. I am glad to note that you have got the scheme before you for consideration but it is quite evident that, on your own showing, you have to wait a bit before you can actually put before Government a reasonable and sound scheme for the drainage of your town. I can assure you that when you have accumulated surplus funds which will enable you to meet a moiety of the cost of such a scheme, Government will receive your proposals with every sympathy and support.

I am afraid that I cannot sound a very hopeful note in regard to the construction of the railway line between Chikmagalur and Kadur. No doubt, looking very far ahead, it is quite safe to predict that some day such a railway will be constructed. But I should be failing in my duty if I gave you any vague promises on the present occasion in regard to this important matter. The latest estimate for a metre gauge line between Chikmagalur and Kadur involves an expenditure of about thirty lakhs of rupees and its return on the total capital outlay has been reported to Government to be only 0·45 per cent. So the financial prospects of the scheme make it almost impossible to take it up. An alternative project of a two-feet gauge tramway has also been duly considered and that is estimated to cost a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs. Even here the estimated return is only 1·06 per cent. As I said already there is no doubt that as time goes on such a connection will eventually be made. But, as you know, there are two important railway connections which were already sanctioned by Government and the construction of which already commenced but which have had to be deferred owing to financial troubles. There is great disappointment in the minds of the public in regard to the Shimoga-Arasalu as well as the Nanjangud-Chamarajnagar lines, and in reply to all the representations that I have been receiving for the resumption of construction of these two projects, I have had to tell them with great regret, that their postponement was inevitable. But I gave them the hope that as soon as our finances improved, construction work would forthwith be resumed. In regard to the Kadur-Chikmaglur connection, therefore, it can only come up for consideration after the demands on the capital expenditure of the State to provide in future years funds for the two already started projects, have been fully satisfied. But I do not see any reason why in the meantime there should not be a very satisfactory motor connection with Kadur under proper safeguards and suitable business arrangements. The question of having feeder motor services was taken up by Government some time ago and referred to the railway department for investigation and report. I am glad to find that since that order was issued considerable enterprise has been shown by private companies and individuals in opening up these motor connections throughout the Malnad country. I do not know, therefore, whether Government should intervene when there is so much public effort forthcoming in that direction. If however the Chikmagalur people consider that pending the consideration of a railway project any liberal scheme of motor connection introducing through service with the railway administration should be introduced in the State, I shall be glad to go further into the question.

In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to say that it will give me the greatest pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your respectful expressions of loyalty and devotion to his Person and to his Throne.

On 29th January 1923 from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M. the Dewan inspected the District Office. In the afternoon, he visited the High School, the Anglo-Vernacular School and the Government Boys' School. At 5-30 P.M. he was entertained to tea by the members of the Chikmagalur Municipal Council.

On the 30th January 1923, at 8-30 A.M. the Dewan, Mrs. Banerji and party accompanied by Mr. Rice, Chief Engineer, Mr. Ramaiengar, Conservator of Forests and Mr. Krishnaswami Rao, Deputy Commissioner, motored to the Baba-budan Hills which was opened up for coffee cultivation many hundreds of years ago. The distance to the top of the range from Chikmagalur is about 20 miles by an excellent motor road. As soon as the crest of the range is reached the whole area

of the Jagar valley and the horse-shoe range of hills encircling it become visible. On his way, the Dewan made a brief halt at Attigundi to hear the representations made to him by the people of this interesting little village situated at the top of the Bababudan Hills.

The Dewan arrived at the Peeta (about 5,700 feet), at 12 noon. He was received with all the usual honours by Mr. Syed Murtuja Sha Khadri, Sajjada of the Bababudan Durga. After spending a short time at this interesting shrine, which is sacred alike to the Mohamadan as the tomb of Bababudan (who first introduced Mecca coffee in Mysore from Arabia) and to the Hindu who looks upon this place as sacred because this was the Peeta of Dattatreya, the Dewan and party proceeded to the crown of the Bababudan Hills from which a beautiful view can be had of the country to the east, south and west. The famous peak of Kudremukh which is the highest point on the western ghats and is an important landmark to mariners, is clearly visible from this point, and to the south and east a beautiful view of the Mysore plateau is commanded. The top of this hill is extremely well suited for residential buildings. There is nearly one square mile of fairly level land and there is a perennial spring rising from the top which after flowing for nearly half a mile to the east leaps across the eastern face of the hill. There are also two tanks now in a neglected condition which, if repaired at a small outlay, would not only increase the available water-supply but also add to the picturesqueness of the locality.

The Dewan inspected the several places where buildings could with advantage be erected and selected a spot beautifully situated at about 6,000 feet elevation, for an experimental bungalow being put up. An important circumstance in respect of this locality is that it is well sheltered. The Dewan spent a short time near Manikadhara which is the name given to the water-fall referred to above. The Dewan left Manikadhara at about 3 P.M. and after halting for half an hour at Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao's (Vice-President, Kadur District Board) coffee estate for tea, reached Chikmagalur at 6 P.M.

On the 31st January 1923, in the morning, the Dewan motored to Vastara accompanied by the Survey Superintendent, Mr. Darasha, and the Deputy Commissioner, to make personal enquiries regarding the complaint of the raiyats of Chikmagalur Taluk that during the resettlement of the Taluk which was ordered about a year ago, the assessment had been fixed unduly high. The Dewan walked across the cultivated area of the village and inspected a few typical survey numbers, wet, dry and garden, with reference to the Survey records showing the change, if any, of classification and assessment. He also made enquiries regarding the average outturn, expenses of cultivation, the growth of communications, the markets to which the produce is sent and other economic conditions prevailing in the neighbourhood. A large number of raiyats had gathered together to meet the Dewan and represent their grievances. The Dewan gave them a patient hearing and returned to camp at 11 A.M.

Interviews were granted to several leading gentlemen of the town till 1 P.M.

A deputation of the Bababudan Planters' Association consisting of Messrs. Kirwan and Godfrey waited upon the Dewan at 3-30 P.M. The deputation made representations to the Dewan regarding the following:—

1. Cultivation of land within 50 yards of streams.
2. Necessity for confidential and private administration of the Income-Tax Act.
3. Levy of mileage tax on motor buses for maintenance of the roads used by them.
4. Jurisdiction over reserved strips on either side of roads in the malnad.
5. Unsatisfactory condition of the main road to Mangalore beyond Mysore frontier.
6. Large landed estates scheme.

The Dewan informally discussed the subjects with the deputation and noted the representations put forward for the consideration of Government.

At 4-30 P.M., a deputation consisting of 10 gentlemen led by Mr. Brown, Secretary of the North Mysore Planters' Association, waited upon the Dewan to make representations on several important matters affecting the planting community. The subjects referred to by the deputation included the opening of an experimental station for coffee in the malnad, the construction of a new ghat road called the Yelnir Ghat road which is expected to serve the numerous estates that are situated

in the north of Mudgere Taluk, the relaxation of the 50 yards rule, construction of a bridge across the Bhadra near Kalasa, re-investiture of Amildars with magisterial powers, appointment of honorary magistrates to attest agreements, issue of warrants on verbal agreements and the connection of the Mysore State with Mangalore by railway. The Dewan noted all the representations made for the consideration of Government. Dr. Coleman was present during the time when the deputation put their case for the establishment of an experimental station for coffee in the malnad and gave his opinion that it is really necessary to establish such a station. He announced that he had received an offer of 20 acres of coffee-bearing land from a leading planter in the State to make a beginning and that the scheme which would require an additional 100 acres of forest land adjacent, should include not only investigations of pests and diseases but also of coffee-breeding, and that in respect of all these questions, he had a fully trained and qualified man to take up the work. The Dewan promised to favourably consider the proposal which, he said, deserved the support of Government.

At 5-30 P.M., the Dewan was entertained to tea by the members of the Chikmagalur Club.

At 6-30 P.M., the Dewan heard petitioners in the Deputy Commissioner's Office. At 8 P.M., he was entertained to dinner by the members of the Kadur Club at which covers were laid for 41 guests. The President, after the toasts to H.I.M. the King Emperor and His Highness the Maharaja were drunk, with the usual honours, proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Banerji; and the Dewan replied in suitable terms thanking the members of the Planting Community for the great courtesy shown to His Highness' Government by the honour they had done him that evening. He wished the planting industry in the State, and the coffee industry in particular, every prosperity in the future and further development.

On the 1st February 1923 at 8 A.M., the Dewan started on a round of inspections. He inspected the offices of the Executive Engineer, the Inspector of Hindustani Schools, the District Inspector of Education and the District Superintendent of Police. He also visited the Female Dispensary and the District Hospital.

The Dewan left Chikmagalur at 1 P.M., for Mudgere which was reached at 2-30 P.M. On his arrival in the town, the members of the Municipal Council who met him in a pendal put up in front of the Travellers' Bungalow presented him with the following Address of welcome :—

ನಮ್ಮ ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನಕ್ಕೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿದಾರಭ್ಯ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವ ನಮ್ಮ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಪುರೋಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿ ವಿಷಯವು ತಮ್ಮ ಘನ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ಬಂದು ತಾವೇ ಖುದ್ದು ಈ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆ ಇರುವ ಕೊರತೆಗಳನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕ ಯೋಚನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಮಾಡುವುದಾಗಿ ಕಳೆದ ರಪ್ರೆಜೆಂಟೇಟಿವ್ ಅಸೆಂಬ್ಲಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಅಪ್ಪಣೆ ಕೊಡಿಸಿರುವ ಮೇರಿಗೆ ಈಗ ಈ ಅಪ್ರಸಿದ್ಧವಾದ ಗ್ರಾಮಕ್ಕೆ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವುದು ಪ್ರತ್ಯಕ್ಷ ನಿದರ್ಶನವಾಗಿದೆ. ತಮ್ಮ ಶರೀರ ಆಯಾಸಕ್ಕಿಂತಲೂ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಾದ ನಮ್ಮ ಮೇಲ್ಮೆಯೇ ಅತಿಶಯವೆಂದು ಭಾವಿಸಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬ ಸಹಿತವಾಗಿ ದಯಮಾಡಿರುವುದು ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗಕ್ಕೆಲ್ಲಾ ಅತಿಶಯವಾದ ಆನಂದವನ್ನುಂಟುಮಾಡಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಸಮಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವಂದನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಮನುಷ್ಯವರ್ಗದ ಆರೋಗ್ಯಭಾಗ್ಯಕ್ಕೆ ಅತ್ಯವಶ್ಯಕವಾದ ನೀರಿನ ತೊಂದರೆಯು ಈ ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿ ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಹೆಚ್ಚುತ್ತಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನ ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ನಲ್ಲಿಗಳ ಮೂಲಕ ನೀರನ್ನು ವದಗಿಸಲು ತಕ್ಕಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಈ ಭಾಗದಲ್ಲಿ ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಬಹುದಾದ ಅರ್ಧಭಾಗ ಖರ್ಚಿನ ಜೊತೆಗೆ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಶಿಲ್ಕರುವ ಹತ್ತುಸಾವಿರ ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳು ಜಾತಾ ಬಾಕಿ ಹಣವನ್ನು ಈ ಮುನಿಸಿಪಾಲಿಟಿಯ ಜವಾಬ್ದಾರಿ ಮೇರೆ ಸಾಲವಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಸದರಿ ಮೊಬಲಗನ್ನು ಕಂತು ವಾರಾಗಿ ತೀರಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುವಂತೆ ಬಹುಕಾಲದಿಂದ ವಿಜ್ಞಾಪಿಸಿಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಿರುವ ಈ ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥನೆಗೆ ತಕ್ಕ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಮಾಡಿ ಇಲ್ಲಿನ ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಪ್ರಜಾ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆಯು ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿ ದಿನೇ ದಿನೇ ಕ್ಷೀಣಿಸುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗಿರುವ ಅಂಶವಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಭಾಗದ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಹೆಂಗಸರ ಆಸ್ಪತ್ರೆ ಒಂದನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಪ್ರಜಾವರ್ಗದ ನಮ್ಮದಿಯು ಹೆಚ್ಚಲು ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಅವಕಾಶ ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತದೆ ಎಂಬುದನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮಲ್ಲಿ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನಲ್ಲಿರುವ ಸರ್ಕಾರಿ ಉದ್ಯೋಗಸ್ತರಿಗೆಲ್ಲಾ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಮನೆಗಳನ್ನು ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತಾರಾದರೂ ಹಾಲಿ ಇರುವ ಕಟ್ಟಡಗಳು ಬಡ ನೌಕರರನೇಕರಿಗೆ ಸಾಲದೆಯೂ, ಅದರಲ್ಲೂ ಅತಿ ಮುಖ್ಯವಾಗಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಇಲಾಖೆಯ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಲ್ಲರಿಗೂ ಇಂಥಃ ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳು ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಮನೆಯು ಬಾಡಿಗೆಗೆ ಸಿಕ್ಕದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸವು ಬಹುಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಹಿಂದುಳಿದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರು ಈ ವಿಷಯವನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಘನ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಕೊಂಡು ಬಡ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೂ ಇತರ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೂ ವಾಸಕ್ಕೆ ಕಟ್ಟಡವನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕಲ್ಲದೆ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಇತರ ನೌಕರರುಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಲ್ಲುವಂತೆ ಇವರಿಗೂ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಅಲೋರ್ಯೆನ್ಸನ್ನು ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಮಲೆನಾಡು ಸ್ಕೂಲಿಗೆ ಉತ್ತಮತರದ ಉಪಾಧ್ಯಾಯರುಗಳು ಬಯಲು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಿಂದ ಬಂದು ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸದ ಏಳಿಗೆಗೆ ಅವಕಾಶವನ್ನು ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುವುದು ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ,

Kadur

ಕಳದವರ್ಷ ನಡದ ರಿವಿಜ್ಡ್ ಸೆಟ್ಲಮೆಂಟಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನ ತರಿ, ಖುಷ್ಕಿ, ಬಾಗಾಯಿತು ಜಮೀನುಗಳ ಕೆಂದಾಯಗಳು ಬಹಳ ಜಾಸ್ತಿಯಾಗಿ ಅನೇಕ ಬಡ ರೈತರು ಶ್ರಮ ಪಡುತ್ತಿರುವ ಸಂಗತಿಯು ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾದ ಅರ್ಜಿ ಮೂಲಕ ವಿಶದವಾಗಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಘನವಾದ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ವೇದ್ಯವಾಗುತ್ತ. ಈ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸದುತ್ತರವನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿ ಬಡ ರೈತರುಗಳನ್ನು ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಮರನಾಡು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳು ವರ್ಷವರ್ಷಕ್ಕೂ ಸಾಲವಂದಿಗರಾಗಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚುದರದ ಬಡ್ಡಿಗಳನ್ನು ತೆತ್ತೂ ತೆತ್ತೂ ಹೀನಸ್ಥಿತಿಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತಿರುವ ಅಂಶ ಘನ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಪರಾಂಬರಿಕೆಗೆ ತಂದಿರುವುದಾಗಿದೆ. ಈ ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ಹೋಗಲಾಡಿಸಲು ಒಂದು ಬ್ಯಾಂಕನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿ ಸುಲಭ ಬಡ್ಡಿಯಿಂದ ಸಾಲವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಿಸಿ ಇವರನ್ನ ರುಣಮುಕ್ತರನ್ನಾಗಿ ಮಾಡಿ ಕಾಪಾಡಬೇಕಾಗಿ ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳ ಅಹವಾಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಕೇಳಿ ಅವರಿಗೆ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಸೌಕರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ಉಂಟುಮಾಡಿಕೊಡುವ ಉದ್ದೇಶ್ಯದಿಂದಲೇ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರ ಸವಾರಿಯು ಈ ಮರನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯ ದಯಮಾಡಿಸಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿಯವರಿಗೂ, ತಮ್ಮ ಕುಟುಂಬವರ್ತು ಇಷ್ಟಮಿತ್ರರಿಗೂ ಸಹಾ ಶ್ರೀ ವೇಣುಗೋಪಾಲಸ್ವಾಮಿಯು ದೀರ್ಘಾಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯ ಐಶ್ವರ್ಯಗಳನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸರೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

The Dewan had an informal discussion with the representatives of the people present regarding the matters dealt with in the Address.

Regarding the Water-Supply Scheme for Mudgere, the Dewan observed that no proposals had been received by Government so far. After discussing the matter with the Vice-President and members of the Municipal Council, the Dewan observed that the Water-Supply project which would cost Rs. 28,000 was not practicable in view of the present financial condition of the Mudgere Municipality. Regarding the enhancement of the assessment rates at the recent Resettlement, the Dewan enquired what the net increase of revenue over the old Settlement amounted to. Since they had not actually paid the assessment after its enhancement, they could not give a definite answer. None of the petitioners was able to state his grievance in this connection specifically. They surmised that it was increased by 25 per cent. The Dewan replied that without detailed information, he could not go into the grievances of individual raiyats, but would make local enquiries. In reply to the request of the Municipality for the establishment of a Maternity at Mudgere, the Dewan observed that for such a small place as Mudgere with a population of about 1,287, both men and women put together, the establishment of a separate hospital for women was not called for. The Dewan replied that if the present building of the hospital was extended by the addition of 2 rooms and a Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon posted here, the requirements of the place would be satisfied. In regard to the provision of accommodation for teachers, etc., the Dewan remarked that that representation was outside the purview of the non-official gentlemen, and that if the grievance was real the officials themselves could make a representation to Government.

The Dewan left Mudgere at 3-30 P.M., and reached Kalasa at 6-30 P.M.

On the 2nd February, the Dewan left Kalasa at 7 A.M. for Shamse *en route* to Kudremukh. Shamse is a small but flourishing village situated at the bottom of a deep valley from which rises abruptly the tall range of hills of which Kudremukh is the highest peak. The approach to Shamse is tedious by a round-about route of 16 miles through beautiful coffee estates and steep hills and ravines although across the valley itself it is not more than 5 miles direct. The Dewan and party arrived at Shamse at 9 A.M., from which point the distance to the highest point, Kudremukh, is nearly 15 miles by a bridle path which was constructed in 1898 when His Highness the Maharaja visited the hill. After a brief halt at Mullodi which is 5 miles from Shamse, the Dewan and party arrived on the top of the hill at 3 P.M.

Kudremukh or the Horse-Face Mountain is an important landmark from the sea and its name is descriptive of its appearance. The crown of the hill is 6,215 feet above the sea level.

Kudremukh is perhaps the most prominent of the high mountain ranges in this part of the country, the drop on the western face being abrupt and also very steep. The panorama from Kudremukh is unique in grandeur and extent, the view commanding practically the whole circle of the horizon. On the western side the whole of the South Canara District is clearly visible. The course of the Netravati river joining the sea near Mangalore can be easily traced, almost from its source, by the naked eye, as also the sea shining against the afternoon Sun. To the south can be seen the main valleys down which the important ghat roads at Charmadi, Kemphole and Bisle descend to the coast. In the far distance can be seen the towering peak of Subrahmanyam with the Coorg hills behind. To the east

a most picturesque and extensive view of the Mysore Plateau can be seen. Almost all important land marks such as the Merti Parvata, Ganga Giri and the Bababudan mountains strike out boldly against the horizon. On all sides, as far as the eye can reach, one sees nothing but paddy and coffee lands under cultivation interspersed with exuberant forest growth and forest streams.

The climate of Kudremukh is very salubrious. On account of its high elevation, it has been popular for a long time as a summer resort to people in the South Canara District, to whom it is much easier of access than to people from the Mysore side. The approach to Kudremukh from Mangalore is by a road about 40 miles long and thence by a bridle path of about 15 miles. There are three bungalows on the top of the hill, one belonging to the Jesuit Mission at Mangalore, and the other two to the Basel German Mission. The Jesuits' bungalow is situated at an elevation of 5,750 feet. By the courtesy of His Lordship the Bishop of Mangalore, the Dewan and party halted here till the 4th morning.

On the 4th February, the Dewan left Kudremukh at 8-15 A.M. and arrived at Shamse at 12-30 P.M. At Shamse he made a brief halt and heard representations from the people of the Shamse valley. Important matters urged by the people were the construction of a direct road from Shamse to Kalasa, the provision of a school house, and the redress of certain forest grievances relating to grazing, and the construction of a small Forest Lodge for visitors to Kudremukh. The Dewan observed that the construction of a direct road from Shamse to Kalasa was an urgent requirement and promised early orders. He also noted down their other requests for investigation. The Dewan left Shamse at 1-30 P.M., and after paying a short visit to Attikonda Estate belonging to Mr. Deve Gowda, arrived at Kalasa at 4 P.M. At Attikonda, the Dewan made enquiries regarding the results of experiments in tea cultivation carried on in this locality. At 5-30 P.M. the Dewan visited the Mavinkere Estate and had tea with Mr. and Mrs. Reid. At 6 P.M., he heard representations from the people of Kalasa, the most important of which related to the Kalasa water-supply. The scheme which has been partly executed has been shelved. The Dewan promised to look into the question.

On the 5th February, at 8 A.M., the Dewan inspected the Boys' School, the Girls' School and the Dispensary at Kalasa. Later he met the Dharmadarsis of the Kalasa temple, which is an old, important and richly endowed temple, held in great reverence by the people. He enquired into the administration of the temple lands and about the urgent requirements of the temple.

Leaving Kalasa at 9 A.M., the Dewan arrived at Mudgere at 12 noon. On the way he paid a short visit to the coffee estate belonging to Mr. Javali Ganesa Rao.

At Mudgere he inspected the Local Fund Dispensary, and then held a conference of the district officers and made detailed inquiries regarding the working of the several departments. The Dewan closed the conference with a few words of advice and encouragement, and left for Saklespur at 4 P.M. On the way he visited Mr. Hamilton's estate at Chandrapur.

CHAPTER II—Inspections.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

The Deputy Commissioner's Office, Kadur.

General.

The Kadur District has been in charge of Mr. M. G. Krishnaswami Rao, since July last. Mr. K. Subba Rao is the Treasury Assistant Commissioner and Mr. H. Srinivasa Rao, the District Sheristedar.

There are two Revenue Sub-Divisions in this district—Chikmagalur and Tarikere. The Treasury Assistant Commissioner, who is also the Sub-Division Officer of Chikmagalur Sub-Division, is in direct charge of the Chikmagalur Taluk while the Deputy Commissioner is in charge of the Mudgere Taluk. Under the Government Order of 21st May 1921, the Treasury Assistant Commissioner is entrusted with the Malnad Improvement and Income-tax work of the Chikmagalur Taluk and also the Income-tax work of Mudgere Taluk.

The tappal is opened by the Deputy Commissioner himself, only Vernacular tappal being opened by the Sheristedar. During the Deputy Commissioner's absence from the Station, the Sheristedar opens the tappal and sends the same to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner for information and action in respect of urgent cases.

Establishment.

The Office establishment consists of 25 hands. Seven of them are allotted to the Receipt and Despatching Section, 9 to the Accounts Section, and 3 to the Judicial Branch. Outside the above establishment, the Excise Branch consists of 4 hands, the Treasury 10 and Income-tax and District Surveyor's Departments each one hand. *Judging from the work in the Deputy Commissioner's Office, it appears possible to reduce the establishment by at least five hands.* Many clerks are not qualified. There are some others who are fit to be retired. *The office seems to require over-hauling.*

The total number of peons in the District Office is 26 including the Treasury and the Chikmagalur Sub-Division Office. The Deputy Commissioner's Office proper has 19 peons. The Deputy Commissioner has not proposed any reduction in their number as per recent orders. *It ought to be possible to show some reduction.*

Correspondence.

The total number of currents for disposal during 1921-22 was 4,897, of which 3,125 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 1,772 on the 1st of July 1922. The number pending on the 1st January 1923 was 1,647. 345 papers are pending with the Revenue Head Munshi of which 198 are more than six months old. The present Head Munshi, seems new to the office and has no exact idea of the papers pending with him. Change of hands cannot be sufficient ground for delay in the disposal of papers. Practically a half-year's work is in arrear in this office. *The District Sheristedar should put up before the Deputy Commissioner all old papers and get them disposed of without delay.* As many as 481 papers are pending with the District Surveyor on the date of inspection. *Every attempt should be made to reduce pendency in all branches of work in the office.*

In regard to the "Brought Forward" Registers, too much unnecessary scriptory work and too much waste of stationery are noticeable. Very elaborate entries are made therein. Instead of being supplementary in character and useful mainly for purposes of issuing reminders, they practically throw the original registers into the background by the elaborate manner in which they are at present maintained. The reminder forms used in this office are too big and a sheer waste of stationery. There are 1,128 forms in stock, the last supply having been received in October 1921. *These should be cut up so as to economise stationery.*

Appeals.

On examining some of the appeal records of the Deputy Commissioner's office it was observed that stamps have not been punched in many cases (*vide* Revenue Appeal Case No. 2 of 1922-23). *They should have been punched immediately on receipt in the office.*

Revenue Appeal Case No. 2 of 1922-23.—This is a case in which a khatedar has appealed against the order of the Sub-Division Officer of Tarikere (Mr. Venkatarangam) confirming the sale of his land for arrears of land revenue, on the ground that he was not served either with the demand notice or with the sale *isthihar*. The case appears to be a very strange one *and the procedure adopted by the officers concerned has been far from satisfactory.* The facts of the case are explained in the succeeding paragraphs.

Survey Nos. 13/2 and 70 of Mudugode village in the Tarikere Taluk, which were originally in the khate of one Nagammakom Ramappa, were transferred to one Viswanatha Rao in 1920-21. The kandayam for 1920-21 (Rupees. 17-8-0) had fallen in arrears and coercive measures were ordered for its recovery. The sale was notified for 23rd June 1921.

A sum of Rs. 180 was due to one Venkatasubbaiya from the former khatedar on account of Mantra Pushpa Upadi and the Amildar ordered on 10th June 1921 that the two survey numbers referred to above should be proceeded against.

The hobli Shekdar put these numbers to sale on the two counts and realized Rs. 232, the auction-purchaser being Archak Venkatasubbaiya (referred to above). On the recommendation of the Amildar, the sale was confirmed by the Sub-Division Officer on 29th June 1922.

A sum of Rs. 139-8-0 was due to Government from Venkatasubbaiya on account of a takavi loan, and after the Sub-Division Officer's order confirming the sale was received in the Taluk Office, this sum was deducted and adjusted towards the loan, as also the arrears on the khate (which had now amounted to Rs. 38-11-9). Intimation of these steps was given to Viswanatha Rao and the balance of Rs. 53-12-3 offered to him. He has now appealed that the sale should be set aside for the reason that neither the demand notice nor the sale *isthihar* was served on him. This allegation appears to be true, as the demand notice was served on the land the khatedar being outside the village. Meanwhile the auction-purchaser is pressing that the sale should not be set aside since he has borrowed the purchase money at a high rate of interest.

It is not clear from the records who ordered the sale realizations being credited to the Treasury towards the arrears of takavi loan due from Venkatasubbaiya. A *large portion of the amount having been adjusted towards a loan, the officer who made such an order should, in the first instance, be called upon to make good the amount which will have to be paid to the auction-purchaser in case the sale is cancelled.* The original chellan on which the amount was credited to the Treasury is not forthcoming either in the office of the Deputy Commissioner, or in the District Treasury or even in the Comptroller's Office. *The procedure in this case appears to be very irregular and the officer responsible must be held liable for the amount, there being no reason why the sale amount should be complicated with the loan. Necessary steps should be also taken to trace the chellan.*

Revenue Appeal Case No. 4 of 1922-23.—This is a case in which certain lands in the two villages of Sivaganga and Machenahalli were ordered to be sold on account of arrears of land revenue. These lands which belonged to one Raghavendrappa of Tarikere were transferred in 1920 to his son T. Subba Rao. Even before this transfer Subba Rao was paying the kandayam though the khate was in the name of Raghavendrappa. The sale was held on 10th May 1922 the dues on which date amounted to Rs. 1,097-0-5. On the date of sale, Subba Rao paid Rs. 500 and requested the lands in Machenahalli alone being proceeded against, auction in respect of the other lands being stayed for a month. This request was granted and the proceedings concluded. Raghavendrappa petitioned in June 1922 that the sale was fraudulent, that he had no notice thereof and that it should be set aside. This request was not granted and the Sub-Division Officer (Mr. S. Venkatarangam) who held the sale, confirmed it himself without submitting the records for the orders of the Deputy Commissioner. Against this order of confirmation, Raghavendrappa appealed to the Deputy Commissioner on 14th August 1922. The petition having been unstamped and the Sub-Division Officer's order appealed against not having been enclosed, the Deputy Commissioner returned the petition. It was again presented on 8th September 1922, duly stamped, and was admitted this time, the appeal resulting in the cancellation of the sale for the reason that the sale-conducting officer himself confirmed it.

It has to be observed that there are many irregularities in this case. In the first place, the Sub-Division Officer should have submitted the case to the Deputy Commissioner when it was first appealed against. He not only failed to do this but confirmed the sale himself. This was irregular. In the second place, the Deputy Commissioner should have refused to admit the appeal when it was first preferred on 14th August 1922, firstly because the petition was unstamped and secondly because the appeal was time-barred, the sale having been held on 10th May 1922. *The recent orders of Government in regard to auction sales should be strictly followed in future.*

Income-tax work.

The total number of assessees during the year 1921-22 was 23, the amount assessed being Rs. 7,018-14-9. During the first half of the current official year, only 11 persons have been assessed, the number of cases pending consideration at the end of January being 7. As against a total amount of Rs. 10,340-7-1 to be collected last year, inclusive of previous year's balance, a sum of Rs. 9,265-12-4 was recovered, leaving a balance of Rs. 1,074-10-9 on 1st July 1922. During the current year, a sum of Rs. 4,984-14-3 has been assessed to the end of December 1922. Out of a total of Rs. 6,059-9-0 for collection during 1922-23 a sum of Rs. 5,181-9-7 has been collected up to end of December 1922, the balance for recovery during the remaining half-year being thus Rs. 877-15-5. The total extent of penalties recovered during the current year is Rs. 82-9-9 as against Rs. 34-3-1 in the past year.

On referring to the records relating to the South Canara Income-tax Case No. 18 it was observed that last year the tax was refunded. The following are the facts of the case:

In 1920-21 the assessee's income for the previous year was reported to be Rs. 9,580-4-3 and a demand notice was accordingly served on him. As he did not furnish detailed accounts, as called for, an enquiry was started and he was provisionally taxed Rs. 224-8-6 in May 1921, under Section 18, on the basis of his income for 1919-20. The assessee preferred an appeal to the Commissioner on 12th June 1921 and paid the tax under protest. The appeal was disposed of in favour of the assessee the Commissioner ordering, on 22nd November 1921, that the tax should be reduced to Rs. 77-4-3.

In connection with the assessment for 1921-22, a demand notice was issued to him on 11th July 1921, when he wanted two months' time for the submission of accounts. Time was accordingly given but it was not until the end of October that a reminder was issued. The accounts were submitted in November 1921 which showed that his income for the previous year was only Rs. 506-5-8 whereas the returns for 1919-20 showed an income of over Rs. 9,500. However, the Deputy Commissioner has ordered that being less than Rs. 2,400 his income was not liable to any tax, and he also refunded the tax of Rs. 224-8-6 paid for 1920-21 instead of Rs. 147-4-3 *vide* the Commissioner's orders. *It was irregular to have refunded the whole amount when the Commissioner's order was for the refund of a part of it; and this system of giving time for submission of accounts, which is against the Regulation, should be discouraged as far as possible.* (K)

It was also observed that when certain definite information was called for from the Collector of South Canara as to the deductions that the party had claimed in the Madras Presidency in connection with the assessment for the current year, he did not furnish the same and that therefore the case is pending before the Commissioner.' *This is a serious matter and should be reported to Government.*

Coming to Case No. 14 it was noticed that the income of the party two years ago was over Rs. 9,000 but in his statement for last year his income is stated to be only Rs. 1,000. A confidential enquiry was held and this as well as the examination of the Marwari Accountant showed that the income of the party was not assessable. *The Deputy Commissioners of Districts should examine with special care the accounts of parties between whose accounts for two successive years the discrepancy appears to be great, with a view to see whether the accounts have been kept in the regular course of business.*

Kadur.

Taluk Office, Koppa.

Amildar Mr. S. N. Srinivasa Rao has been in charge of this taluk for about nine months now.

Correspondence.

In regard to the disposal of correspondence in this office, it is observed that the balance pending on 1st July 1922 was 549 papers. 5,895 papers were received during the half-year ending 31st December 1922 making a total of 6,444 for disposal during the period. Of these, 6,231 were disposed of, leaving a balance of only 213 papers pending on 1st January 1923. *The disposals are rather large and it looks as if papers were disposed of somehow to show a reduced pendency at the time of the Dewan's visit.*

Revenue collection.

The arrears of revenue collection on 1st July 1922 were Rs. 5,703 agains Rs. 455 on 1st July 1921. Evidently collection work was slack during 1921-22. The actual balance on 1st January 1923 was, however, Rs. 237, out of a total demand of Rs. 1,33,060 for 1921-22.

This appears to be one of the very few taluks where absolutely no *amarai* revenue is shown. *This requires examination.*

Darkhasts.

The number of darkhasts pending on 1st July 1922 was 96 and 45 darkhasts were received during the last half-year making a total of 141 for disposal during the half-year. Of these, 82 darkhasts have been disposed of leaving a balance of 59 on the date of inspection. Some darkhast applications have been pending since 1919. The Amildar says that many of them have been reserved for personal inspection. *Darkhasts should not be kept pending for years like this. They should be disposed of promptly after inspection.*

Takavi loans.

It is reported that Rs. 1,000 was given by the Deputy Commissioner on account of takavi loans and that the whole amount has been spent. On a reference to the register, it is noticed that 2 applications have been pending disposal since 1919-20 and that no fresh applications have been registered since then. A large number of petitions asking for loans were received in the office but they have been either rejected or withdrawn. *It is clear that the Taluk Office does not pay much attention to this part of the work. Many of the entries in the register do not bear the initials of the Amildar.* In one case, the application had been received on the 5th December 1919 and after 2½ years it was reported by the Shekdar that the man did not require the loan at all. The papers were thereupon filed. *The procedure in such cases should be changed. The Shekdar should have very little to do in regard to the loan applications. The Amildar should himself deal with them after personal enquiries.* In another case, Mr. Hosakoppa Krishna Rao applied in September 1919 for a loan of Rs. 3,000. The Deputy Commissioner passed orders in June 1922 sanctioning the grant of only Rs. 1,000 repayable in two instalments, the second instalment being given after the first instalment has been fully worked out and reported upon by the Amildar. The Amildar accordingly recommended in December last that the first instalment having been worked out, the second instalment may be given. *The procedure in this case has been irregular.*

Well works.

There are 9 well works under the Malnad Improvement Scheme and one under District Fund. In most cases revetment is reported to have been completed. *The works must be completed soon.*

Agricultural Banks.

There is only one Agricultural Bank in the taluk.

Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules.

There were only three licenses granted under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules since July last. No applications are said to be pending in the Taluk Office. A Register is maintained both for the collection of seigniorage and *mafi* licenses.

Establishment.

Nagadi gumastas have not yet received the increased pay under the new scheme. There are one shroff and one nagadi gumasta in the Taluk Treasury. The present nagadi gumasta is an acting man who has failed in the Lower Secondary Examination. The Deputy Commissioner says that it is very difficult to obtain

competent and qualified men for appointments in these parts. The Head Gumasta is an acting man with no qualifications. His permanent post is that of Head Munshi. The gollar is also an acting man, the permanent incumbent being the present shroff. Out of 16 hands in the Taluk Office, excluding the Treasury, 10 possess absolutely no qualifications. More than half the number are shown as acting. *This state of affairs deserves the serious attention of the Revenue Commissioner.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

District Hospital, Chikmagalur.

Mr. D. S. Puttanna, District Medical and Sanitary Officer is in charge of this District Hospital. One Assistant Surgeon and one Sub-Assistant Surgeon are looking after in-patients and out-patients. The stock of medicines is reported to be sufficient. Some medicines were received two months ago on extra indents. Regular supply on the last indent has not yet been received. The in-patients ward has 24 beds. Bedding is reported to be insufficient. There are only two nurses and no ward boys. The totis look after the work that should properly appertain to the ward boys. There were 20 beds on the date of inspection.

There is a separate building in the compound of the District Office which was meant for the female ward. It is now utilised for the male patients as the female patients go to the female dispensary. Surgical and medical wards are mixed up here.

The female dispensary building constructed at a cost of Rs. 24,000 is almost ready by the side of the District Hospital. *It should be handed over to the Department soon.*

Female Dispensary, Chikmagalur.

The lady apothecary in charge of this dispensary reports that the female dispensary is going to be amalgamated with the District Hospital as soon as the building is handed over by the Executive Engineer. It is then proposed to utilize the present female dispensary building for the use of the nurses and the midwife.

There are 4 in-patient beds. The average number of in-patients is 2 per month and that of daily out-door patients is 58·21. The average is very low. The operations performed last year were 14. The midwife has attended to 114 labour cases last year. The prevailing diseases here are cough, cold and malaria. The lady apothecary says that she did not receive her supply of medicines since December 1921.

The lady apothecary has been here for the past six years. *It is necessary to give her a change.*

Local Fund Dispensary, Kalasa.

Mr. Rajaratnam, Sub-Assistant Surgeon is in charge of this dispensary. He has no itineration work.

The average attendance in the dispensary is reported to be about 12. The chief diseases treated are malaria, digestive troubles, respiratory diseases, and skin affections.

The staff consists of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, one midwife and one ward boy. The midwife is reported to have conducted only 32 labour cases last year.

The last supply of medicines was made in July last year. The quantity of quinine is said to be sufficient.

The in-patient ward is located in a small building close to the dispensary. There is provision for 4 beds therein. The beds and cots are very dirty and insanitary. *They must be thrown away at once and new ones indented for.*

Local Fund Dispensary, Mudgere.

Mr. Darashah is in charge of this dispensary. He has been here since last March. There are three in-patients but there is only one cot. Two of the

in-patients are lying on the floor. *A few more cots should be supplied to this dispensary.* The Assistant Surgeon says that he sent his indent for medicines last July but the supply has not yet come. *This is unsatisfactory.* The Assistant Surgeon explains that latterly he sent an extra indent and got a supply of medicines urgently required. The average attendance of out-patients is 22·5. Out of 8,088 patients treated, 3,462 were suffering from malaria. It is reported that malaria is most virulent from February to May. It is worst in March and April. The healthiest month is October.

The Dewan inspected a few *post mortem* records. In one case, the body of a woman which was reported by the police to be hanging on a tree near a sugar-cane garden about ¼ of a furlong from the house was brought for *post mortem* examination. On a reference to the police report, it was noticed that the husband of the woman whose body was brought for examination, had some trouble with his wife for which she was beaten and that next day her body was found hanging as already stated. The Medical Officer put it down as death by asphyxia

In another case, a young Mahomedan cooly was found dead in some estate. He was reported to have been all right when he left his house. There is nothing to show that he was working in the estate where his body was found. The Medical Officer has certified that it was a case of death by pneumonia.

In a third case, where death was alleged to have been by a gun-shot wound, it is surprising that the Medical Officer could not definitely say whether death was due to gun-shot. It is however, reported that the case was proved to be a case of murder by gun-shot and the accused was transported for life.

In the form prescribed for the Medical Officer's certificate, many columns are left blank and the District Medical Officer has countersigned the certificates without noticing the omission. *The Senior Surgeon should issue a strict circular on the subject.*

The Senior Surgeon inspected the dispensary last December but his notes contain no mention of the condition of beds, equipment, etc.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

District Inspector of Education, Chikmagalur.

Mr. Ananta Rao is the Inspector of Education, Kadur District.

The total number of teachers in the district is 474 of whom 173 are trained and the rest untrained. The Inspector has direct charge of 108 schools now working. 70 schools in his range are not working. Proposals for conversion appear to have been sent up in October 1921.

There are 129 Government schools in the District out of which 43 schools have been provided with Government buildings; the rest are held in private buildings for which a monthly rent of Rs. 183 is paid.

There were many transfers of school-masters in October last. The Inspector says that some of them did not work well and had to be transferred while others were transferred on promotion. One P. N. Subba Rao was adversely reported upon by the Attendance Officer of Birur stating that he did not take any interest in the school and that he was absenting himself off and on. As a result of this report, the teacher was transferred from Birur to Kadur. It is not clear how a man who did not work well at Birur would work well at Kadur. *The proper thing in this case should have been some suitable punishment other than transfer.*

The furniture for being supplied to the schools is kept in one of the rooms of the office. Most of it is meant for the Hindustani Schools, and the Inspector of Hindustani Schools has not yet taken charge of it. The benches which do not appear to be strong enough are said to cost as much as Rs. 15 each. *The price charged is very high.* A large number of maps are reported to have been sent here by the Government Book Depot under the orders of the Inspector-General. They do not appear to be required for the schools. *They should be returned forthwith.*

Kadur.

Office of the Inspector of Hindustani Schools, Chikmagalur. (Malnad Division.)

This Inspector is in charge of 3 Districts—Kadur, Shimoga and Hassan. The total number of Hindustani schools under his charge is reported to be 136. He has inspected 50 Village Elementary Hindustani schools and visited about 15 other schools. Of the school buildings in his charge, 8 are *pucca* Government buildings and 5 *cutcha* Government buildings. The others are rented and the total amount of rent paid is Rs. 127 per month or Rs. 1,524 per annum.

The establishment consists of a Head Clerk on Rs. 40 and 3 other clerks. The Inspector says that he is under the orders of two Circle Inspectors and separate accounts have to be kept for which the services of an accountant are absolutely necessary. *Additional staff does not seem to be necessary having regard to the fact that the grant-in-aid accounts are kept by the Assistant Inspectors. On the other hand, the question of reducing the existing establishment may be considered.*

Although the Head Clerk's pay is only Rs. 40 he has drawn as much as Rs. 54 as travelling allowances in one month. The Inspector also has drawn Rs. 120 in one month. He however, says that his average travelling allowances do not exceed Rs. 60 per month.

There are 26 grant-in-aid schools. The register of grants-in-aid is kept by the Assistant Inspector. The grant is sanctioned by the Circle Inspector. *These require better supervision.*

Only one half of the night schools appear to have been ordered by the Inspector-General of Education to be closed. There are 26 night schools on the date of inspection.

Many Hindustani teachers have been transferred from one place to another on the same pay. The Inspector says that they frequently absented themselves without permission and as a matter of punishment, they were transferred. *This is wrong. Teachers on small pay must be punished suitably for dereliction of duty but transfer should not be resorted to in such cases. In July 1922, there were as many as 7 transfers.*

Government High School, Chikmagalur.

The total strength of this High School is 151 including 3 girls. The strength of the 6th form alone is 43 of whom 12 have taken Economics. In the 5th form there are 56 boys of whom 18 have taken Commerce. The number in this class it too large to be efficiently managed. The Head Master says that for want of accommodation, two sections could not be opened in this class. All the boys except one in the 6th form are reported to have passed the English Lower Secondary. One of them first passed the Kannada Lower Secondary and then passed from the Special class in English.

Ten boys get backward scholarships in this school and one gets a military scholarship. No scholarship was allotted to the Mohammadan community. Just as in the Anglo-Vernacular School, no scholarship has been allotted to the Indian Christians. The three Christian girls are given freeships.

The 5th form has 51 boys. The class is held in a fairly big room just in the middle of which there is a wooden arch which is very inconvenient. Two boys get backward scholarships. The one girl gets a freeship.

The 4th form is held in a room which is totally unsuited for holding a big class with over 50 students. The Head Master says that the sloyd room which will be vacated very soon will be set apart for this class. Eighteen boys in this class come from outside Chikmagalur. Two of these live in a hotel paying Rs. 10 per mensem for food, and sleep there paying another 3 rupees. The hostel fees are Rs. 16. The hostel has 20 boarders. The expenses for food alone are Rs. 14-8-0 and Rs. 1-8-0 is charged for room. *The expenses for food seem to be too much for a place like Chikmagalur.* The charges in the Mohamadan hostel are reported to be Rs. 10 per head, with no separate room-rent.

The whole hostel management requires better supervision.

Kadur.

There is sufficient play-ground. *The re-arrangement of space by removing the inconvenient wooden partitions in the rooms should be taken on hand at once.*

The Science teacher takes 12 boys at a time for each section, namely, Physics and Chemistry. He says that the urgent need is for a physical laboratory. The laboratory articles supplied by the Workshop are reported to be fairly satisfactory.

There are no practical classes held here. The sloyd materials are proposed to be taken to Mysore for repair and distribution to other centres for practical classes.

It is reported that out of 30 boys, 27 passed at the last S. S. L. C. Examination.

What is wanted here is better accommodation for the 4th and 6th forms and the re-arrangement of space. *This should be attended to without further loss of time.*

GOVERNMENT ANGLO-VERNACULAR SCHOOL, CHIKMAGALUR.

The total strength of this school including the primary section which is held in a separate building, is 455. Of this, the strength of the A.-V. section alone is 242 and that of the vernacular primary section 191. There are 7 A.-V. classes. Last year 47 appeared for the Lower Secondary Examination and only 19 passed. The large number of failures is attributed to the prevalence of plague in the town which interfered with the regular attendance of the boys. Including the Sanskrit Pandit and the drill master, there are 23 teachers, of whom 11 are trained.

It is reported that with some alterations, the existing accommodation may be sufficient for the A.-V. classes but the rented building for the primary section is quite unsuited for educational purposes. The rent for the building is Rs. 20 per mensem. The Head Master says that more accommodation is required for the primary section. *The rooms do not appear to have been white-washed for a long time and otherwise present a dirty appearance.*

The Dewan inspected the III form. There are 51 boys in both the sections together. No backward scholarships were awarded in this class. Some of the boys here are admitted into the High School hostel. The hostel fee for each boy is Rs. 16.

Last year 10 backward scholarships were awarded while this year only 8 are given. It is reported that this year also 10 scholarships were awarded according to communities but as there were no applicants in some communities, two scholarships were not given. The amount of scholarship is Rs. 4. The Head Master says that there were altogether 42 applicants for scholarships and only 11 were allotted to the Chikmagalur Taluk.

There is a special English Lower Secondary class with 5 boys. It is reported that the boys are allowed to straightaway appear for the English Lower Secondary with only one year's teaching. The Head Master, however, explains that the boys will have already got some training before they came to the class either by private tuition or by taking up English privately in the lower classes and hence there was not much necessity for a two years' course. He also says that the departmental rules provided for a two years' course and that two teachers had also been appointed for these classes. But as there was no need for a second teacher, he has been deputed to work at Mudgere.

The whole procedure about the special class here is wrong. The knowledge in English of these boys is very limited apparently because the English teaching is defective. On enquiry it is learnt that the English teacher is untrained. *More attention should be paid to English.* The boys do not appear to be at all fit to appear for the English Lower Secondary this year and yet it is reported that they have been sent up. Even if they pass they will find it extremely difficult to get on in the higher classes.

Three boys get backward scholarships in the first form. It is not clear why no scholarship is allotted to the Christian community in this taluk.

There is sufficient play-ground and there is also a library attached to the school. The equipment is reported to be sufficient. Both the District Inspector and the Circle Inspector have inspected the school.

Kadur.

Panchama Boarding School, Chikmagalur.

The strength of this school is 52 of whom 37 were present on the date of inspection. Seven classes are held up to English 4th class. This school has not yet been developed into a Lower Secondary School. Formerly it was merely a primary school which has since been converted into a Panchama Boarding School. English was introduced about four years ago. *It is not clear why even after such a long period after English was introduced, it has not yet been developed into an English Lower Secondary School.*

There are three teachers who have to manage seven classes. The Head Master says that the number of boys in each class is very small and that it is possible for three teachers to manage.

The Head Master is a Bombay matriculate getting a pay of Rs. 47 per mensem.

The actual expenses for feeding the boys are reported to be Rs. 160 although Rs. 200 had been sanctioned therefor. Clothing expenses are separate, for which Rs. 300 was allotted last year. The rent for the building is Rs. 50. The Deputy Commissioner is the President and the Vice-President is Mr. C. Srinivasa Rao.

There are no practical classes in the school itself, but the boys are taught carpentry, smithy, etc., in the Industrial School. The boys are given two hours daily in the Industrial school, and four and a half hours of literary education in this school. *The time taken for literary education is rather too much and it would be well if half the time is given for practical work and the other half for literary education.*

Only two boys appear to have passed out of this school up to date. One of them is reading in Mysore and the other in Tumkur. They get scholarships there.

It is necessary that this school should have another teacher as one teacher taking up two or three classes as at present is inconvenient to the boys.

Government Hindi Boys' School, Chikmagalur.

The strength of this school is 143 with 7 classes including the Lower Secondary. There is no English class here. Out of seven boys, five passed in the Lower Secondary last year. There are eight teachers, of whom four are trained.

Primary classes are held in a rented building close to the main building. It is represented by the local Mahomedans that the school should be given more accommodation so as to bring in all the classes in one building. It is also suggested that the musafirkhana can accommodate all the Mahomedan schools and that it may be exchanged for the present building.

The question of accommodation requires the early attention of the department.

Government Hindustani Girls' School, Chikmagalur.

The strength of this school is 109 girls. The number of mistresses is 3 of whom 2 are trained. Two carts are provided. There are 6 classes, up to the Lower Secondary, in which latter there are only 4 girls. The local Mahomedans want that the number of mistresses should be increased.

If the local people can secure at least one dozen girls in the higher classes, one additional mistress may be given, on the understanding that if there should be any appreciable reduction in that number, the additional mistress would be withdrawn.

The Government Girls' School, Chikmagalur.

The strength of this school is 126 girls. There are 7 classes leading on to the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination. There are 16 girls in the Lower Secondary class. Three passed out of 6 last year in the Lower Secondary. The Head Master says that 12 will be sent up this year. Eleven of these are Brahmins. There is a music master and a needle-work mistress. The school has 4 mistresses and 3 male teachers. Of the mistresses, 2 are trained.

The girls are anxious to learn English. One of the girls that passed last year is studying Sanskrit and English.

The Dewan distributed certificates to the girls that passed out last year in the Lower Secondary Examination. One of these girls is employed as a mistress in this school.

Village Elementary School, Hariharpur.

The total strength of this school is 111 including 9 Mohammadan boys and 21 girls. No backward scholarships are awarded in this school. The people want this school to be converted into an A.-V. School. They represented that education was backward in the Malnad and that they were anxious that their boys should get some English education.

One English teacher may be given to this school to start with.

Government A.-V. School, Kalasa.

This school has 112 boys of whom 76 are Brahmins. The local people request that, as there is no A.-V. School anywhere, else round about Kalasa, this school may be converted into a *pucca* A.-V. School. It is reported that the proposal involves the addition of only one English teacher. *The Inspector-General of Education may be requested to consider it sympathetically.* The school is located in a Government building and the people say that unless another suitable building is provided for the Girls' school, which is now held in the Kalasa temple, this building may be extended so as to accommodate the Girls' school also. It is understood that there are very few girls in the upper classes. *If at least a dozen girls attend the higher classes and if the building adjacent to the dispensary can be obtained at a reasonable rent, the Girls' school may be located there. Needful enquires in this regard may be made.*

Boys are seated on the floor. *Suitable benches to seat small children should be supplied early.*

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Superintendent of Police, Chikmagalur.

Mr. Sunder Rao, Superintendent of Police, has been here for one year and seven months now.

There are two Magistrates' Courts in the district—one at Chikmagalur (1st class) and the other at Tarikere (2nd class). There are also several Bench Courts. There is a Bench Court at Mudgere also but only selected cases are tried by the Bench. It is complained that the witnesses find it very difficult to appear before the courts from distant parts and the police are greatly handicapped in successfully prosecuting the cases.

The Superintendent investigated only one case last year and supervised the investigation of all heinous cases. He has also inspected all the Inspectors' offices and investigating centres. There are altogether 9 Police Inspectors. The strength of the District Reserve is 48 of whom 6 constables and one daffedar are sent to Sringeri.

The police force have not yet received their over-coats and turbans. *They should be supplied early.*

Fifty-two cases are pending investigation on the date of inspection against 82 last year. The oldest case is one of murder reported in January 1921. The investigation is reported to be still incomplete in this case. It is explained that in the first instance it came up on the accidental death register.

The cases pending before Magistrates are reported to be 102.

Last year 5 security cases involving 5 persons were put up before the Magistrates. This is said to be a quiet place and all the criminal gangs are under strict supervision and control.

There are 11 vacancies in the police force. There are 10 Sub-Inspectors and all of them except one are in charge of stations. Of these, 5 were recruited direct and the rest have risen from the ranks.

Kadur.

Some inquest reports were examined. *The Superintendent has been requested to closely examine the* post mortem *certificates given by the Medical Officers.*

MUZRAI DEPARTMENT.

KALASA TEMPLE, KALASA.

The Sri Kalasesvaraswami temple is one of the richest in Mysore, possessing large endowments. The face value of the investment of its funds is about Rs. 1,74,000. The balance in the Treasury at the credit of the temple is Rs. 49,067.

The income from all sources last year was Rs. 10,859 and the expenditure for the same period Rs. 8,140. The cost on establishment alone is Rs. 4,509. The Peishkar on Rs. 40 per mensem is in direct charge of the temple assisted by a shanbhog. There are also 9 Dharmadarsis to manage the affairs of the temple.

The total extent of land in the possession of the temple is 14,390 acres, of which only about 3,058 acres are cultivable. Temple lands are cultivated in the same way as Government lands. About 1,500 acres are on permanent tenure. There is an extent of 11,000 acres used as gomal. A part of this contains coffee lands which may be given for cultivation. The area of hulbanni lands is 941 acres. There is an extent of 26 acres of bagayet. This is cultivated by the temple servants. They pay a fixed assessment to the temple and also do certain services during the car festival. Coffee lands are about 2,800 acres in extent.

The total *jamabandy* is Rs. 4,878-13-5. Some applications for darkhast are said to have been received to the extent of 50 acres this year. The arrears of kandayam are almost nil. Timber revenue to the temple is about Rs. 300 annually. The whole management of the temple affairs is vested in the Amildar of the Mudgere Taluk. Last year a sum of Rs. 1,500 is said to have been received from darkhasts.

The temple building requires renovation.—Repairs are done by the Public Works Department. The people represent that the temple car is very old that that a new one is urgently required. The estimated cost of a new car is reported to be about Rs. 5,000.

The Executive Engineer should be asked to prepare a consolidated estimate for the repair of the temple and also for the car. When the temple has ample funds, it is not clear why they should not be spent for the good of the temple. In the meantime, the Deputy Commissioner should depute one of his Sub-Division Officers to go into the position of the temple, examine its leases, system of sale, the condition of the car and other matters requiring urgent attention and submit a full report. It is also represented that a chattram is quite necessary to accommodate people who come to an out of the way place like Kalasa and that it should be sanctioned by Government. *The Amildar should be asked to report upon this matter at an early date.*

OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, CHIKMAGALUR.

The mileage of State Fund roads is 345.

Tarikere-Mangalore road.—The estimate for widening and improving this road is Rs. 46,656. The estimate was sanctioned on 27th July 1918. The outlay up-to-date is Rs. 34,071. This year's grant is Rs. 5,000 of which an outlay of about Rs. 2,500 has already been incurred. On a reference to the papers connected with the estimates for this work, it is noticed that the total length is 53 miles and it is impossible to find among a number of estimates prepared from time to time, which is the correct one. It is reported that the Railway Department bears a portion the cost. The work was commenced in March 1919. The papers in the file are kept very loosely and it is not possible to find even the Government Order sanctioning the estimate. It is, however, clear that in September 1917, Mr. Ponnappa, the late Executive Engineer, prepared an estimate for Rs. 56,360. The C. Register is not also posted properly. There are about 10 contractors. From the 1st to the 11th mile the whole length is said to be metalled. For the

last three years the work consisted mainly of earthwork, broadening the road, watering, etc. The work is still in progress. *The position as disclosed in the records is most unsatisfactory.*

In regard to the annual repair estimate for the same work, the mileage grant for the first 33 miles is Rs. 225 and for the next 20 miles is Rs. 325. The total annual repair grant for this work is Rs. 13,925. *It is necessary that the metal collection on account of this year should be kept distinct from that of the last year.*

It is also noticed that special metalling for the first 10 miles was finished two years ago at an expenditure of Rs. 23,114 and that the last bill was paid in December 1922. *The Executive Engineer should be asked to submit a statement showing the total sanctioned estimate and expenditure under the main heads up to December last with the number of contractors employed, together with information as to why the estimate should not be closed.*

It appears that for some years past, C. Registers were not supplied to this office and were not maintained. This register has been opened since last year. The non-maintenance of the register has created all the confusion and it is not possible to say where the line is drawn between the special repair estimates and the annual repair estimates. There is no doubt that much overlapping has occurred. *The Executive Engineer should at once go out and check all these estimates and works himself.*

Balehonnur-Magundy-Balur road.—The total length of this road is 18½ miles. The mileage grant for the first 11½ miles is at Rs. 150 per mile, and for the next 7 miles Rs. 125 per mile. The metalling estimate is Rs. 35,000 and the actual expenditure was found to be over Rs. 40,000. *The excess expenditure requires explanation.* The headings in the C. Register relating to this work prescribed by Government have been altered by the Executive Engineer. A temporary establishment to the extent of Rs. 1,655 has been also employed for carrying out this work. *This work should be closed within a month.*

Restoring anicut across Makundanahalla stream.—The estimate of Rs. 17,714 for this work was sanctioned in 1918 and the outlay up to June 1921 was Rs. 14,248. The expenditure last year was Rs. 846. It is reported that as there was plague at Narasimharajapura close to the work, much work could not be done. The Executive Engineer says that the anicut has been constructed and irrigation channels have been opened. It is not clear why water is not let out if, as the Executive Engineer says, the channels are opened. *Water should be let before the end of the official year by which time, the Executive Engineer expects to complete the head sluice also. The Deputy Commissioner should inspect the channels and see how far it would benefit the raiyats in bringing more lands under cultivation.* The value of the sulice work actually done is less than Rs. 1,000 a month. The total estimate for the sluice cannot be determined as it is mixed up with the anicut estimate.

Restoring Yellambelshi Anicut and Channels.—The estimate for Rs. 12,897 was sanctioned on the 16th July 1919 and an outlay of Rs. 2,546 has been incurred. As the costly relieving weir work was considered to be unnecessary, the estimate has been ordered to be modified since. But as a matter of fact, even after such an order was received, very many unnecessary works have been started.

Improving Ayyankere Tank and Channels.—The estimate for Rs. 14,354 was sanctioned in July 1921. The Executive Engineer says that, as the work is not productive, he has recommended to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that the work need not be taken up more especially as the cost is excessive. This shows how carelessly the estimates are prepared originally without sufficient enquiries.

Mr. Krishniengar, Executive Engineer has inherited a bad legacy from his predecessor and has not yet squared up much of the confusion left to him by the late Executive Engineer, Mr. Ponnappa. He should work hard and improve the condition of the Division.

Many of the works under State Fund.—Original communications, are shown as "being closed." *They must be closed without further loss of time.*

Most irrigation cess works are shown as incomplete. *The progress of irrigation cess works in this Division is not quite satisfactory.* When irrigation cess was levied there was a distinct assurance given to the raiyats that such works would

all be completed without delay. *They should, under no circumstances, be delayed any longer.*

There is one overseer attached to the office. He is in charge of Mudgere Taluk. Under the retrenchment order, only one sub-overseer and some clerks were retrenched in this Division. The Executive Engineer says that no re-organization orders have been received by him regarding lower subordinates. Seven taluk mestries still continued here. They appear to have drawn their pay even for December last, without any objection from the Comptroller. Under the re-organization, there is no place for taluk mestries and *it is not clear why the re-organization orders were not communicated to the Executive Engineer.* There are 3 Sub-Divisions—(1) Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks, (2) Kadur Taluk and (3) Koppa Taluk and Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.

The office establishment consists of 13 hands including the Accountant.

The executive staff consists of 3 Engineer officers, 1 overseer, 9 Sub-overseers, 7 taluk mestries and one nala manegar.

The Executive Engineer is said to have inspected all the subordinate offices but the notes of inspection are not in the office. He says he has inspected the several registers maintained in subordinate offices and initialled them after scrutiny. He says he has also scrutinized the measurement books of the overseers. *He should draw up proper notes of inspection in future.*

This office was last inspected on the 16th March 1920 and there has been no inspection since then.

The Dewan examined the Lead Register also. The existing register appears to be more than 20 years old. *A revised register should be opened forthwith.* It is, however, understood that an attempt is being made to open a register on the information furnished by the Sub-Division Officers. The rate for gravel appears to have been enhanced by the Sub-Division Officers and a report made to the Executive Engineer. In almost every case, the rates have been enhanced and the Executive Engineer says that the old quarries have been exhausted and new ones have been found. There is nothing on record to show that the Executive Engineer has himself checked any of the leads. *Hereafter, no payments should be made unless the Executive Engineer has checked the leads and satisfied himself that enhanced rates were justified. The Executive Engineer must inspect a definite percentage of quarries.* It is impossible to believe that the whole lot of quarries have been exhausted, and new ones opened.

The accounts of this office appear to have been audited by the Comptroller on the 23rd June 1922. The Comptroller noticed that no register has been kept for the Yellambelshi anicut works. *It is necessary that the office should be brought to proper order in all its branches of work.*

CHAPTER III.—Miscellaneous—Conferences, Representations from Raiyats, etc.

Conference with the District Officers.

At a Conference of the District Officers held at Mudgere on the 5th February 1923, several important matters were discussed. Those that have not been dealt with in the Notes of Inspection are:—

Revenue Department.—The Deputy Commissioner is in direct charge of Mudgere Taluk. The District has now 2 Assistant Commissioners, one in charge of the District Treasury who is also in revenue charge of Chikmagalur Taluk and the other in charge of the Tarikere Sub-Division comprising the taluks of Tarikere, Kadur and Koppa and the Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk. There is also a 1st Class Magistrate located at Chikmagalur. The Treasury Assistant Commissioner has also been given the income-tax work of Mudgere taluk. He has about 2 hours' revenue work daily in addition to treasury work. The Deputy Commissioner complains that this officer is tied down to head-quarters making it impossible for him to go on tour except on Sundays and holidays. Formerly there were 2 Sub-Division officers in the District in addition to the Treasury officer and the District Excise officer. In these circumstances, the Deputy Commissioner said that it was impossible to get through all the work he is now called upon to do, without relief from the direct charge of taluk.

Various schemes were considered to give the Deputy Commissioner the required relief. It was suggested that the Treasury work may be given to the First Class Magistrate relieving him of 2nd class cases, which may be entrusted to an itinerant 2nd Class Magistrate to be provided, the Assistant Commissioner thus set free being employed as the Sub-Division Officer in charge of Chikmagalur and Mudgere. The Deputy Commissioner favoured this suggestion about the itinerant court more particularly because it was difficult to get witnesses in criminal cases to go long distances and people were not therefore very anxious to prosecute their cases. He also thought that the new 2nd Class court might be located at Balehonnur. The only difficulty in the case of an itinerant court is about remand cases which might be referred to the Amildar for orders. The Dewan observed that the revenue work was very important and that the new Sub-Division Officer who will be in charge of the Chikmagalur and Mudgere Taluks will relieve the Deputy Commissioner of all direct charge of taluks leaving him free for more important work. The Sub-Division Officer while at headquarters will have no manner of connection with the Deputy Commissioner's office except signing papers for the Deputy Commissioner when he is out of headquarters. He should not be given any share or hand in the Deputy Commissioner's office work. The Deputy Commissioner has been asked to send up a full report in the matter. The question of location of the 2nd class Magistrate's court was reserved for future consideration.

Well Works,—It was represented that the District Board could allot only Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 for wells and that they had applied to Government for a grant of Rs. 18,000. The Dewan instructed the Deputy Commissioner to see that all the works that have been completed are paid for before June next and to submit to Government a statement of all works that have been completed but not paid for, for want of allotment.

Tank Works.—The Dewan observed that there was a large number of works for which contributions had been paid by villagers. He directed that a list of all sanctioned works should be drawn up and a report sent to Government before June next in respect of works for which contributions had been received but estimates had not been sanctioned.

Quarters for Government officials at Mudgere.—The Dewan agreed that it was necessary to put up a small building for the use of teachers and that till funds could be made available the following arrangements might be made.

Kadur.

(*a*) The D. P. W. Lodge to be converted into a Travellers' Bungalow and the present Travellers' Bungalow building to be given to the Amildar. The present quarters of the Amildar will be available for the officials.

(*b*) The store-house of the D. P. W. may also be made available for accommodating some officials, the articles in the store being removed to the out-houses of the present Travellers' Bungalow.

Medical.—The District Medical and Sanitary Officer said that he was not satisfied with the working of the semi-itinerant dispensaries. The Dewan remarked that the internal management of the dispensaries in the District required to be improved. He directed the D. M. & S. O. to sell all dirty and unserviceable cots and beds and give one good sanitary bed to each dispensary. He also observed that it might be a good thing to abolish the in-patients' ward in the malnad, seeing that there were only stray cases seeking admission as in-patients.

As regards the supply of medicines, the District Medical and Sanitary Officer complained that the district was badly off for medicines, particularly for quinine and santonine, the most important drugs used in the malnad. This requires attention of the Senior Surgeon.

In concluding the Conference, the Dewan pointed out that work in the malnad in all departments was difficult and onerous and that it was necessary that officers should devote their best energies to their work so that satisfactory results could be achieved.

A list of representations made to the Dewan during his tour in the district is given below. *These should receive necessary attention from the respective Departments and reports should be sent up to Government once a quarter as to the action taken.*

Serial No.	Taluk	Village	Representation	Dewan's orders and officer from whom report should be called for
1	Koppa ...	Heggar ...	Conversion of the grant-in-aid school in the Village into a Government school.	I.-G. of Education.
2		Niluvagal ...	Inadequate supply of furniture to the local school.	
3		Bilagadde ...	1. The school building should be completed and the school made a Government school.	
			2. The Holiyas of this village want a well. It is reported that one was sanctioned but it was not excavated.	This should be given at once.
4		Hariharapur ...	The Holiyas of this village want a school for their children.	I. G. of Education.
5	Narasimharaja-pura Sub-Taluk.	Megar Makki ...	i. Land suitable for cultivation in State forests to be thrown open for cultivation.	Deputy Commissioner.
			ii. A shandy to be arranged at Balehonnur every Sunday.	President, District Board.
			iii. Establishment of a Bench Magistrates' Court at Balehonnur.	District Magistrate.
6	Chikmagalur Taluk.	Khandya Hobli...	i. Construction of a chattram at Sangameswarapet.	Muzrai Commissioner.
			ii. A bridge across the Anebiddahalla at Bidre.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
			iii. A building for the school at Sangameswarapet.	I. G. of Education.
			iv. The establishment of a Bench Court for this hobli.	District Magistrate.
7		Besnagodu ...	i. Want a road to Hosur (three miles.)	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
			ii. Want a school.	I. G. of Education.
8		Mudan Hoskal...	The Grant-in-aid school for panchamas may be converted into a a Government school.	There are now 25 boys. If 10 more boys join, a Government school may be given.
9	Mudgere ...	Balur ...	1. Ask for a Government school.	I. G. of Education.
			2. Want two wells.	Deputy Commissioner.
			3. Complaint about the pollution of the water in the Hemavati by the planters owning coffee estates immediately north of Balur.	Deputy Commissioner.
10	Do ...	Samse ...	i. The opening of a direct road from Kalasa to Samse.	Should be taken up early.
			ii. The construction of an inspection lodge at Samse.	Should be given.
			iii. Have built a school at a cost of Rs. 250. Want the Government to put up a tiled roof for the same.	I. G. of Education.
			iv. Forest boundary too near the village.	Deputy Commissioner.
11	Do ...	Kalasa ...	Want early completion of the Water Supply Scheme.	Should be completed early.

Besides the above representations personally brought to the Dewan's notice, a list of the other important Major and Minor wants of the District is given below:—

Serial No.	Taluk	Item	Dewan's remarks
1	Chikmagalur ...	Converting the Hindustani Boys' School at Chikmagalur into an Anglo-Hindustani school.	It is reported that the Mohamadan Planters' Association are prepared to contribute towards the extra expenditure involved. The I.-G. of Education for consideration early.
2		Opening a road from Hosahalli estate to meet the existing road near the iron bridge, *via* Byguru and Hangaravalli.	Chief Engineer for Roads and Buildings.
3		Restoring Halasabalu Anicut.	Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
4		Raising the level of the waste weir of the Huligundi tank of Indavara by 3 feet.	
5	Kadur	Restoration of Turuvanahalli breached tank..	May be taken up if the ryots are willing to pay contribution.
6	Koppa	Opening a new dispensary at Basarikatte ..	This is reported to have been sanctioned already. The Senior Surgeon for report why it is not yet opened.
7		Construction of school buildings at (i) Kigga, and (ii) Vidyaranyapura.	I.-G. of Education.
8		Restoration of Halmattur tank ..	May be investigated.
9	Mudgere	Funds of the Kalasa temple to be permitted to be lent to the local land-holders to improve their lands.	Muzrai Commissioner for consideration.
10		Construction of a bridge across the Bhadra at Suntikumari.	May be referred to the District Board for consideration.
11		Opening of a Veterinary hospital at Mudgere.	Director of Agriculture for report.
12		Establishment of a Bench Court at Kalasa.	District Magistrate for attention.
13		Establishment of a village munsiff's court at Gonibede.	
14		Opening a Panchama school at Banakal.	I.-G. of Education for report.
15	Narasimharajapura Sub-Taluk.	Construction of a separate building for the Hindustani Boys' school at Narasimharajapura.	Do
16	Tarikere	Construction of an anicut across Kusavati ..	May be investigated.

NOTE.—In all matters in which the Dewan has indicated further action, a time limit should be fixed when issuing orders according to the circumstances of each case, for submission of the final report.

PART III.

HASSAN DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.—Narrative of Tour, Addresses and Replies.

At the frontier of the Hassan District, the Dewan was met by Mr. K. Mylar Rao, Deputy Commissioner, Mr. N. S. Nanjundiah, non-official President of the District Board, and other officers of the district. Saklespur was reached at 7 P.M.

On the 6th February, at 9 A.M., the Dewan motored to the site on which the new Maternity Hospital is proposed to be built and was received, on arrival, by Mr. N. S. Nanjundaiya, the non-official President of the District Board, and by the President and members of the Saklespur Municipal Council. The President of the Saklespur Municipality read the following report:—

On behalf of the Citizens of the Southern Malnad we, the members of the Municipal Council of Saklespur, beg to extend to you a most cordial welcome on the occasion of your first visit to us after your elevation to the high office of Dewan of Mysore. You have been good enough to visit us before and acquaint yourself with our local conditions and needs. We are very grateful that in the midst of your onerous and responsible duties you have acceded to our request to lay the foundation stone of the Saklespur Maternity Hospital.

So long ago as 1913 His Highness the Maharaja was pleased to express, in a speech he delivered at Bangalore, the grave concern of his Government at the loss of the population of the Malnad. Since then the Government have been taking several active steps to arrest this deterioration. The construction of the Maternity Hospital at Saklespur is another definite step in this direction.

In 1917 a recommendation was made to Government for the conversion of all Female Dispensaries at District Headquarter Towns into small Maternity Hospitals. Simultaneously the people of Manjarabad also made proposals for the construction of a lying-in-ward at Saklespur. Ultimately in 1919 the subjects both of a Maternity Hospital at Hassan and of a lying-in-ward at Saklespur were taken up by Government and the question was referred to the Senior Surgeon. The then Senior Surgeon, Dr. T. V Arumugam Mudaliar, that distinguished ornament of his profession, who in the course of his service had acquired intimate personal knowledge of Malnad conditions, in his letter of the 6th February 1920 expressed his opinion that Maternity Hospitals at both Hassan and Saklespur were "matters that ought to find a foremost place in the scheme of the improvement of this Malnad District." The question was then taken up in real earnest by the District Board of Hassan, the Saklespur Municipal Council, and the Malnad Improvement Committee. As a result, a plan for a Maternity Hospital at Saklespur was prepared and it was estimated to cost Rs. 20,000. As the resources of the local bodies concerned would not permit of their contributing their usual quota of the amount, the question was referred to a Sub-Committee consisting of the Executive Engineer, the District Medical Officer and Lt.-Col. W. L. Crawford, D. S. O., our public spirited fellow citizen, who has for long identified himself with our best interests and earned the respect and attachment of all.

The Sub-Committee went carefully into the matter and recommended a scheme estimated to cost about Rs. 10,000. The Saklespur Municipality and the Hassan District Board agreed to make a contribution towards the cost, of Rs. 1,700 and Rs. 2,500, respectively, and the proposals were submitted to Government. In their order of the 28th January 1922, the Government were pleased to accord sanction to the scheme and to a grant. Changing conditions necessitated the submission of a revised estimate, which was also finally sanctioned by Government on the 20th December 1922. The total amount of the revised estimate is Rs. 15,220. The Saklespur Municipality and the District Board have contributed Rs. 2,600 and Rs. 3,750 respectively. The balance, namely, Rs. 8,870 is the amount of the Government grant. This in brief is the history of the question.

In requesting you, Sir, to lay the foundation stone of the Maternity Hospital we beg leave to thank you and the Government for the generous assistance you have given us, even in a time of stringency.

His Highness the Maharaja has been pleased to make himself personally acquainted with our conditions and needs, and has been to us in this, as in all other things, a constant source of inspiration and encouragement. We request you, Sir, to convey to His Highness our assurances of deep

devotion and loyalty, and also our most respectful sense of gratitude for the interest he has taken in our welfare.

We are confident that this institution will contribute materially to our improvement. There is no nobler or more beneficent work than the saving of mothers and children. In that good cause, we request you, Sir, to lay the foundation stone of the Saklespur Maternity Hospital.

After inspecting the site plan, the Dewan laid the foundation stone and made the following remarks :—

I desire to thank you for the welcome you have accorded to me on my visit to this town on this occasion. It has given me great pleasure to be able to respond to your invitation to lay the foundation stone of the Saklespur Maternity. As you may be aware, one of the chief objects of my present tour in the Malnad districts has been to ascertain by personal inquiry and investigation the special needs of the Malnad country of the Mysore State, and nothing has been forced upon my mind during this tour more keenly than the need for greater medical relief to the inhabitants of the Malnad. The other day I performed the pleasing function of opening a new Hospital at Agumbe and I have now much pleasure in performing another similar function, namely, laying the foundation stone of a Maternity in another part of the Malnad country in Mysore. I congratulate Saklespur on having achieved the object which the inhabitants had been pressing before Government for the past several years. I wish to lay particular emphasis on a very happy and auspicious feature relating to the development of this scheme, namely, the keen personal interest which His Highness the Maharaja has taken in regard to this matter. Although representations from the local people were made before the Representative Assembly in the years 1918 and 1919, the scheme did not mature till His Highness toured in these parts and, after listening to the representation of the people, had given a direction to his Government to take practical steps to see that it was carried out. Not only did His Highness do this but on a subsequent occasion he gave a definite direction that the necessary provision should be made in the budget of the year 1922-23 and that the work should be started immediately. It therefore gives me very great pleasure indeed that as His Highness' Chief Minister I am able to lay the foundation stone and thereby take the first step towards carrying out His Highness' behests in the matter.

It is very gratifying that the District Board has come forward to contribute their quota towards the expenditure and that likewise the local Municipal Council has also done its share. The total contribution levied from these two local bodies comes to a sum of Rs. 6,750 and I hope, the revised estimate which comes to Rs. 15,220 will, be taken up with great vigour and energy by the Public Works Department and that they will take care to see that the building is completed and handed over for use not later than September or October, this year.

It is a truism to say that maternities and lying-in-wards are very necessary in this country as a whole and especially in the Malnad where infant mortality is proverbially high. I hope that the local bodies which have come forward to help in the fruition of the scheme will take interest in the development of the institution and popularise the relief work that it is intended to perform amongst the people so that all cases in the near neighbourhood which could be brought to the Maternity are brought and the high rate of mortality is correspondingly reduced in the near future.

With these words, gentlemen, I again thank you for the kind welcome and for the opportunity you have given me to show my personal interest in all schemes of this kind for the improvement and amelioration of the Malnad country.

At 11 A.M., the Dewan inspected the Taluk Office and the Revenue Sub-Divisional Office. At 3-30 P.M., he visited the Anglo-Vernacular School, the Girls' School and the Hindustani Boys' School. At 6 P.M., he heard petitioners in the Travellers' Bungalow.

On the 7th February at 9 A.M., a deputation of 11 members of the South Mysore Native Planters' Association led by Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya, the President, waited on the Dewan at the Travellers' Bungalow and presented him with the following Address :—

ತಾವು ನಮ್ಮ ಮೈಸೂರು ಸಂಸ್ಥಾನದ ಅಮಾತ್ಯ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನಲಂಕರಿಸಿದ ನಂತರ ಈ ಮಲನಾಡು ಪ್ರಾಂತ್ಯದಲ್ಲಿ ತಮ್ಮ ಆಗಮನವನ್ನು ನಿರೀಕ್ಷಿಸಿಕೊಂಡಿದ್ದ ನಮ್ಮಗಳಿಗೆ ಸಂದರ್ಶನವನ್ನು ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕಳೆದ ಅಕ್ಟೋಬರ್ ತಿಂಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನಡೆದ ಪ್ರಜಾಪ್ರತಿನಿಧಿ ಸಭೆಗೆ ತಾವು ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರಾಗಿದ್ದು ಪ್ರಜಾಕ್ಷೇಮಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ಮಹಾರಾಜ ರಾಜಾನಾಹೇಬ್ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್ರವರಿಂದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಿಸಲ್ಪಟ್ಟ ನಾನಾ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಯ ಏರ್ಪಾಡುಗಳ ಪ್ರಯೋಜನವು ಪ್ರಜೆಗಳಿಗೆ ವ್ಯಾಪಿಸುವ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ರಾಜಕೀಯ ತಿದ್ದುಪಾಟುಗಳನ್ನು ದಯಪಾಲಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಅಭಿವಂದನಗಳನ್ನು ಸಮರ್ಪಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಕಾಫಿ ಹಿಡುವಳಿ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾಗುವಳಿ ಮಾಡಕೂಡದೆಂದು ಈಚೆಗೆ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿದ್ದ ತೊಂದರೆಗಳನ್ನು ನಿವಾರಣೆ ಮಾಡಿಸಿದ್ದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ನಾವು ಬಹಳ ಕೃತಜ್ಞರಾಗಿರುತ್ತೇವೆ. ಆದರೆ ಈ ಹುಕುಂ, ಇನ್ನು ಮುಂದೆ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರಬಹುದಾದ ಕಾಫೀ ಜಮೀನುಗಳಿಗೆ ಅನ್ವಯಿಸದಿರುವುದರಿಂದ, ಹೇಮಾವತಿ ನದಿಯ ಪಶ್ಚಿಮ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವದಲ್ಲಿರತಕ್ಕ ಮತ್ತು ಕಾಫಿ ಸಾಗಿಗೆ ಅನುಪಯೋಗವಾದ ಅನೇಕ ಕಾಫಿ ಬಂಜರುಗಳು ಹಿಡುವಳಿಗೆ ಬರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ತಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೆ.

ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ಹೇಮಾವತೀ ನದಿಯ ಪರಿಸ್ತರಣದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾಗಿಗೆ ಜಮೀನುಗಳನ್ನು ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಕೊಡಕೂಡದೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವು ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟ ರಾಗಾಯಿತು, ಈ ಸಾಗುವಳಿಯಿಂದ ಪಡೆಯಬಹುದಾಗಿದ್ದ ಪೂರ್ಣಫಲವನ್ನು ರೈತರಾಗಲೀ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರಾಗಲಿ ಪಡೆಯಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ತಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾಗುಮಾಡುವುದರಿಂದ ಉತ್ತರೋತ್ತರ ನದಿಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ನೀರಿನ ಅಭಾವ

ಉಂಟಾಗುತ್ತೆಂಬ ಶಂಕೆಯು ಆಧಾರವಿಲ್ಲದ್ದೆಂದು ಶಾಸ್ತ್ರಜ್ಞರು ಮತ್ತು ಅನುಭವಶಾಲಿಗಳಾದ ಪ್ಲಾಂಟರುಗಳು ಸಹ ಅಭಿಪ್ರಾಯಪಟ್ಟ ಈ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧವನ್ನು ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ಚರ್ಚೆಯು ಈಗ ಸುಮಾರು ೨೦ ವರ್ಷಗಳ ಮೇಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಾರಭ್ಯ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರ ಅವಗಾಹನೆಗೆ ಅನೇಕ ವೇಳೆ ತರಲ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುತ್ತ.

ಹೊಸದಾಗಿ ಜಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಪಡೆಯುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗಿರತಕ್ಕ ಇದೇ ಸಂದರ್ಭದ ಇನ್ನೊಂದು ಕೊರತೆಯನ್ನು ತಮ್ಮ ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತರಬೇಕಾಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಯಾವ ಜಮಾನಿನಲ್ಲೇ ಆಗಲಿ ಕಾಲ್ವೆ, ಹಳ್ಳ, ಮುಂತಾದ ಜಲಾಶ್ರಯಗಳು ಇದ್ದರೆ ಇವರ ಉಭಯ ಪಾರ್ಶ್ವಗಳಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ೫೦ ಗಜ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಬಿಡಬೇಕೆಂಬ ನಿರ್ಬಂಧದಿಂದ ಅನೇಕ ಉತ್ಕೃಷ್ಟವಾದ ಜಮಾನುಗಳು ಕೈಸೇರಲು ಅವಕಾಶ ತಪ್ಪಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಈಚಿಗೆ ಏರ್ಪಟ್ಟಿರುವ ಮೂರುಕಣ್ಣು ಗುಡ್ಡ ಎಂಬ ಸ್ವೀಟುಫಾರಸ್ಟಿಗೆ ಅಮಾನತ್ತಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬಿಡಬೇಕಾದ ಉತ್ತಮತರಹ ಜಲಾಶ್ರಯಗಳು ಶೇರಿ ಹೋಗಿರುವುದರಿಂದ ಈ ಫಾರಸ್ಟು ಹೊರಗಡೆ ಇರತಕ್ಕ ಜಮಾನುಗಳನ್ನು ಯಾಲಕ್ಕಿ ಸಾಗಿಗೆ ಕೊಡಲು ಮತ್ತು ಅಪುಗಳಲ್ಲಿ ರಿಜರ್ವ್ ಮನ್ನಾ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಯಾವ ಅಭ್ಯಂತರವೂ ಇರುವಂತೆ ಕಾಣುವದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಮೇಲೆ ಅರಿಕೆ ಮಾಡಿರುವ ಎರಡು ನಿರ್ಬಂಧಗಳನ್ನು ತಪ್ಪಿಸಿದಲ್ಲಿ ಯಾವ ಉಪಯೋಗಕ್ಕೂ ಬಾರದೆ ಇರುವ ಅನೇಕ ಜಂಗಲ್ ಜಮಾನುಗಳು ಸಾಗುವಳಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಸರ್ಕಾರಕ್ಕೆ ಮುಲ್ಕಿ ವಾ ಕಂದಾಯದಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಹುಟ್ಟುವಳಿ ಆಗುವುದಲ್ಲದೆ, ಇನ್ಯಾವ ವಿಧವಾದ ಜೀವನವೂ ಇಲ್ಲದೆ ಇರುವ ಈ ಮಲೆನಾಡಿನ ಬಡ ರೈತರಿಗೆ ಜೀವನ ಕಲ್ಪಿಸಿಕೊಟ್ಟಂತಾಗುತ್ತೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ಈ ಶೀಮೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಜಮಾನು ವ್ಯವಸಾಯವೇ ಮುಖ್ಯ ಆಧಾರವಾಗಿರುವುದು; ಮತ್ತು ಈ ವ್ಯವಸಾಯಕ್ಕೆ ಬೇಕಾದ ಕೂಲಿ ಆಳುಗಳ ಅಭಾವದಿಂದಲೂ ಈ ಜಮಾನಿನ ವರಮಾನವು ಬಹಳ ಮಟ್ಟಿಗೆ ಕಮ್ಮಿ ಆಗಿರುತ್ತೆ. ಈ ಅಂಶವನ್ನು ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರು ಚಿತ್ತಕ್ಕೆ ತಂದು ಬಡವರ ಆಧಾರವಾದ ಜಮಾನಿನ ಕಂದಾಯವನ್ನು ಬರುವ ರೀ ಸರ್ವೆಯಲ್ಲಿ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಮಾಡದಂತೆ ಅಭಯವನ್ನು ಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂದು ಬೇಡುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಮಹಾಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

ತಾವು ಇದೇ ರೀತಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಇನ್ನೂ ಅನೇಕ ವರ್ಷ ವಿಖ್ಯಾತವಾದ ಈ ದಿವಾ ಪದವಿಯನ್ನಲಂಕರಿಸಿ, ಘನವಾದ ಉದ್ದೇಶಗಳನ್ನೂ ಮನೋರಥಗಳನ್ನೂ ನೆರವೇರಿಸಲು, ಭಗವಂತನು ಆಯುರಾರೋಗ್ಯವನ್ನು ಕರುಣಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ.

ಅದೂ ಅಲ್ಲದೆ ನಮ್ಮ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾನಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರು ನಮ್ಮ ಏಳಿಗೆಯ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ದೃಢವಾದ ಆದರವನ್ನು ವಹಿಸುತ್ತಿರುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜರವರ ಪ್ರಭುತ್ವದ ವಿಷಯದಲ್ಲಿ ನಮಗೆ ಚಿರಕಾಲದಿಂದ ನೆರೆಗೊಂಡಿರುವ ರಾಜಭಕ್ತಿಯನ್ನೂ ವಿಶ್ವಾಸವನ್ನೂ ಮನಃಪೂರ್ವಕವಾದ ಕೃತಜ್ಞತೆಯನ್ನು ಶ್ರೀಮನ್ ಮಹಾರಾಜಾ ರಾಜಾನಾಹೇಬ್ ಬಹದ್ದೂರ್‌ರವರಲ್ಲಿ ಅರ್ಪಿಸಬೇಕೆಂದು ವಿನಯದಿಂದ ತಮ್ಮನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರ್ಥಿಸುತ್ತೇವೆ, ಸ್ವಾಮಿ.

The Dewan discussed the several matters with the deputation in detail. As regards the prohibition of cultivation within 50 yards of jungle streams, the Dewan observed that a similar representation had been made to him by the planters in the Kadur District and that the question of relaxing it was under the consideration of Government. He also promised to go into the question of the prohibition of cardamom cultivation in the Hemavati valley. Regarding the request of the deputation for permission to grow cardamom on coffee lands, the Dewan pointed out that in regard to all grants in which the prohibition against cardamom cultivation had not been imposed, the Government Order of December last had granted the concession asked for. As regards grants which were made subject to the condition that no cardamom should be grown, the holders could not in fairness make any complaint. If they now propose to convert what were strictly meant to be coffee lands into cardamom lands, they would be virtually attempting to change the nature of their tenure. At the same time if in any particular case the original nature of the grant was maintained by growing coffee on a major portion of the estate and cardamom was proposed to be grown only as a subsidiary crop and on a small scale, Government would perhaps be willing to view their request with sympathy. In all such cases they should make an application to the Deputy Commissioner who would enquire into the matter and submit each case to Government for orders on its merits. As regards the representation about retaining the existing rates of assessment, the Dewan pointed out that it was yet too early to entertain any such request but that at the re-settlement the interests alike of the raiyat and of Government would be duly considered in fixing the revised rates of assessment.

The deputation then thanked the Dewan for the patient hearing he gave them and withdrew.

At 12 noon, the Dewan lunched with the members of the Manjarabad Club.

At 3 P.M. at the Manjarabad Club, the Dewan received an informal deputation from the South Mysore Planters' Association, consisting of Col. Crawford, Mr. Lake and Mr. Hill. They made representations on the following subjects:—

(i) Reforms in Mysore and the Planting Community.
(ii) Income-tax on coffee.
(iii) Cultivation within 50 yards of water sources.
(iv) Breach of Contract Act.
(v) Lease of land in Hassan Station by the Association, from the Mysore Railway.

The Dewan discussed these matters with the representatives and noted the views put forward for the consideration of Government.

The Dewan left Saklespur at 4-30 P.M. and arrived at Hassan at 6-30 P.M., after halting at a few places *en route* to hear representations from raiyats who had gathered to meet him. At Balur he visited a Rice Mill under erection where he was shown round by the Superintendent of Industries and the Proprietor Mr. Basave Gowda.

On his arrival at Hassan, the Dewan was met by the President and members of the Town Municipal Council. Mr. Mahomed Raza, the non-official Vice-President of the Municipal Council, then read an Address of Welcome to the Dewan in which were detailed the several wants of the Municipality. The Address is reproduced below :—

We, the members of the Town Municipal Council of Hassan, beg to offer to you a most cordial welcome on the occasion of this your first visit to the place since your assumption of the exalted office of Dewan of Mysore. We looked forward with great pleasure to welcoming Mrs. Banerji as well, and we feel not a little disappointed at her not being able to accompany you. We hope however, that ere long we shall be favoured with another visit from you, when we may have the pleasure of welcoming her also.

You, Sir, have just concluded a long and, we fear, trying tour through all the Malnad tracts of the State with a view, we learn, to re-examine the problem of the Malnad in all its aspects by a personal investigation on the spot. The question concerns our district dearly. With your long experience, intimate knowledge and hereditary interest in questions of social uplift, we earnestly hope that you will be able to formulate a scheme for the re-generation of the Malnad, comprehending in its scope all the aspects of the question : Administrative, Economic, and Social.

We may be permitted in this connection to allude to one question of particular importance to us. It has long been our belief that the most important remedial measure is the opening up of the country by means of railways. The Hassan-Mangalore Railway was about to become an accomplished fact, when, unfortunately, the State abandoned that project to examine another scheme. It seems to us that the time is ripe for a re-examination of the question and a final decision. That our railway system should provide the trade of the State with an outlet on the West coast will be admitted by all. We are of opinion that the terminus on the coast should be in a populous area, whence we may draw our supplies of labour for the development of the Malnad. We will not dwell further on the subject, but deem it proper to draw your kind attention to our clear conviction that the most profitable and natural outlet for the trade of Mysore is the traditional port of Mangalore.

Coming to Municipal problems, we would, in the first place, remind you of our prayer made some time ago, that we may be permitted the privilege of having a non-official President. We were then informed by Government that the request might be renewed at the time of the reconstitution of the Council. Fresh elections have been held and the question is before the Government. We therefore renew our humble request; and in view of the declared policy of Government in relation to the development of Local Self-Government, we hope you will be able to grant our prayer.

It is not without reluctance that we proceed to enumerate our many Municipal difficulties. The supreme need of the place is an adequate supply of good water. The question has been brought repeatedly to the notice of Government for years, and no reasonable solution has yet been found. We urge that a sound scheme should be decided upon, and that Government may be pleased to finance it.

We are still awaiting the scheme which has been promised for the improvement of the drainage of the town. In this connection the Council projected a few improvements, agreed to by the Sanitary Department as consistent with the full project they had under preparation, and approached Government for a grant of half the cost of construction allowable under Government Orders. We were disappointed to find that Government could not make us a grant, owing to the financial stringency.

We have taken action to lay out a large extension on the east, towards Beernahalli, to relieve congestion in the old town. This is also a project which cannot be carried to its final fulfilment without the generous assistance of Government.

A flag-station near the old town is another of our needs.

The development of the Civil Hospital is a question that has already attracted your attention during your last visit. The building is most unsuitable. We would ourselves recommend reconstruction in a healthier locality. In any case, the improvement and development of the Civil Hospital is an urgent need.

Ours is a small town and the Municipality is proportionately poor. We have not been unmindful, however, of developing our own resources to the full. In the course of about a decade, we have more than doubled our income. The needs of the place, however, have outgrown the income. We may mention that we cannot recall a single instance within our time when we have received any financial assistance from Government. We are proud of the fame of our place for its salubrious climate, and are anxious to maintain it unimpaired. We approach you, therefore, for a promise, on behalf of Government, of a full measure of financial assistance in carrying out schemes of water-supply, drainage and town extension.

We will not weary you further with a reiteration of our needs or importunities for help. We thank you for giving us this opportunity of approaching you with our representations, and wish you a happy and interesting time during your stay in our midst.

Hassan

In conclusion, we beg you to convey to His Highness the Maharaja our most respectful assurances of loyalty and devotion.

The Dewan replied as follows:—

I thank you most sincerely for your very cordial welcome to me on my visit to your important district headquarter town of Hassan and I share your disappointment that it has not been possible for Mrs. Banerji to accompany me to this place. I am glad that it has been possible for me to include your important district in my Malnad Tour Programme and no one will be more gratified than myself if as a result of this tour some impetus is given to the various schemes formulated by Government and in contemplation for the improvement of the Malnad in general.

Before enumerating the various requirements of Municipal administration in your town, you have made a brief reference to the old vexed question of the Hassan-Mangalore Railway. In the reply to the Malnad Landholders' Association Address at Agumbe, I have given the definite opinion that Mysore, sooner or later, must have an outlet to the sea, and as the question of railway connection to the West Coast is rather a general than a local one for the Malnad country, I hope the people of the Hassan District will regard it as such and in urging railway extensions take the interests of the Malnad as a whole. There have been differences of opinion in regard to the Mangalore connection and so far as His Highness' Government are concerned, they have committed themselves to the policy of providing northern Malnad with railway communication in the first instance by having sanctioned the Shimoga-Arsalu line. They have also completed the construction of the ghaut road leading to the sea port of Bhatkal and you will agree that the shortest connection for their own railway system to a port in the West Coast points to the consideration of the development of that scheme further more favourably than the Mangalore Project. Recently, I received representations from the Planting community of the Kadur District, regarding the unsatisfactory condition of the road from the Mysore frontier to Mangalore by the Kotegehar route. It would appear that the District Board of South Canara are not able to find adequate funds to keep this very important main outlet for cart traffic in a satisfactory condition and as the Mangalore route will entail the construction of a railway in British India for a distance of more than 67 miles beyond the Mysore frontier, you will readily perceive that this project is not one that can be accomplished by the Mysore Government alone. At all events, the question of embarking upon new railway construction in the State is for the present a purely academic one and till funds are available for large capital outlay on such projects, all the available resources of the State during the next five years at least, including other demands under capital, must be devoted to the improvement of the open-line system of the Mysore Railways and to the resumption of the construction of the lines postponed owing to financial stringency. A word or two, however, regarding the Mangalore Project itself may prove of interest to you. The Hassan-Mangalore Project has been under consideration for the last 26 years. Of the several revised estimates framed, that of Mr. Richards is the most up-to-date and it shows that for a length of 49 miles of metre-gauge railway within the Mysore State, the line would cost a sum of Rs. 85,72,000. This will still leave a length of 59 miles across the British portion and it seems to me to be doubtful, at all events I have no indication at present, that the British Government will consider the construction of this line favourably just now. In connection with the railway investigations in Southern India due to the Cochin Harbour Scheme, certain railway connections have been considered by the authorities concerned and all the proposed developments do not include the connection referred to above. The policy to benefit the Mysore State has to be determined mainly by two principles, *viz.*, (1) shortest connection to the West Coast under which preference must be given to the Shimoga-Bhatkal Scheme, and (2) the shortest metre-gauge connection to the populous districts in Southern India under which preference must be given to the Nanjangud-Erode extension, and I fear that even if at some distant date Mysore finances permitted the construction of that portion between Hassan and the frontier towards Mangalore, there is at present no guarantee nor is there any indication of a likelihood that the British portion would be taken up simultaneously even then. You have, besides, to remember the important fact that His Highness' Government have established at great expense the Iron and Wood Distillation industries at Bhadravati and the possibilities of development in that connection are so great and important that they must to a large extent influence Government in pushing forward the easier and more feasible scheme of an outlet from the northern Malnad on to Bhatkal. I have made a somewhat detailed reference to this subject as I think it is necessary to clearly understand the situation in view of the fact that the matter is being brought up very frequently to the notice of Government.

Turning now to your municipal problems, I notice that your Deputy Commissioner has sent a recommendation to Government on the subject of a non-official member being appointed as the President of the Council and the matter is pending the re-constitution of the Municipality the proposals in respect of which have already been sumbmitted to Government. I have no doubt that the matter will be sympathetically considered by Government.

The water-supply to the Hassan town has been a vexed question for the last two or three decades. I find from the records that no less than three projects have been prepared, one contemplating the supply from Doddakondagula tank at an estimated cost of Rs. 92,000, the second from the Yegachi river at a cost of Rs. 3,17 000 and the third from wells in Hunsinkere at a cost of Rs. 1,36,000. It was in 1919 that the Municipal Council itself resolved that no elaborate scheme was feasible and that some more wells might be tried, and the order of Government thereon to the effect that the water-supply scheme may be dropped was recorded by your Council in their resoultion of 23rd December 1919. The question of water-supply to your town is therefore not free from difficulty and the Address that you have presented to me does not put forward any practical solution. You suggest that the Government should decide upon a sound scheme and finance it entirely out of the State Funds.

Having regard to the past investigations on record, it appears that the only feasible plan at the present moment is to improve the Devikere tank and feeder channels and keep them free from contamination so that the existing wells as well as new wells that may be constructed may provide a pure and adequate supply of drinking water to the town. I shall have further investigations made in these directions unless the Municipal Council have alternative schemes, different from those already investigated and dropped, to put forward. But in this as well as in other matters, the Government naturally expect the Municipal Council to pay their moiety of the estimated cost of the works to be undertaken.

As regards the drainage works, I see from the papers before me that Government have sanctioned an estimate of Rs. 6,914 for the construction of some U—shaped storm water drains as approved by the Central Sanitary Board and that a sum of Rs. 3,500 has already been provided in your budget for this year. As a matter of general policy, Government do not pay any contribution for such works which ought to be met from the normal resources of the Municipality. But if the scheme forms part of any general drainage scheme which will ordinarily be beyond the resources of the Municipality, I shall certainly see that Government come to your help and sanction a suitable grant.

I am glad that you have taken up the question of a large extension on the eastern part of the town towards Beeranhalli to relieve congestion and Government have in May last sanctioned your proposal for an expenditure of Rs. 200 asked for by the Sanitary Engineer for making a detailed town survey as a basis for the preparation of a suitable scheme. I shall see that the matter is pushed forward by the Public Works Department and the scheme when drawn up receives the sympathetic consideration of Government.

I am glad to note that the financial position of the Municipality is fairly satisfactory. You have got a savings of Rs. 20,000 invested and your income is slightly in excess of your expenditure. It seems to me to be possible for you to secure an annual surplus of about Rs. 5 to 7 thousand and to finance your water-supply and drainage schemes, with the aid of Government contribution which you may reasonably expect from them, from your accumulated surpluses as well as loan funds which can be raised either on Government guarantee or on the guarantee of your revenues. I shall be glad to further discuss the matter informally during my stay here, for, I sympathise with you in your difficulties and the fact that, till now, you have received no grants from the State Funds for any large improvements in the Hassan town is not due to any lack of sympathy on the part of Government, but simply because no definite proposals have come up before them as in the case of other towns which have received similar grants.

You have made a brief reference to the development of the Civil Hospital and I understand from the notes before me that the matter has been fully gone into by the Senior Surgeon whose proposals for revised arrangements for medical aid in the Hassan town are now before Government. I can assure you that in this as well as in other matters which affect the well-being of the population in the Malnad districts in a special degree, Government will not fail to render you every assistance.

In conclusion, I thank you again very much for your most warm welcome. I look forward with the greatest pleasure to my stay here amidst you during the next three days and to acquaint myself more intimately with your local problems and ascertain your views on them to enable Government to pass orders that will be to your satisfaction.

It will give me the greatest pleasure to convey to His Highness the Maharaja your sentiments of deep loyalty and devotion to his Person and Throne.

On the 8th February 1923, from 9-30 A.M. to 1 P.M., the Dewan inspected the Deputy Commissioner's Office. In the afternoon he visited the A.-V. School, the District Hospital, the Hindustani Girls' School, the Hindustani Boys' School, the Female Dispensary and the High School. At 5-30 P.M., he attended the garden party given by the officers of Hassan. At 7 P.M., he motored to the Vani Vilasa Girls' School and distributed the prizes to the students of the school. This institution, which was founded nearly 16 years ago by some leading gentlemen of Hassan interested in the cause of female education, has latterly come under Government management and is now in a very flourishing condition. The Headmistress read the following report on the history of this institution from its beginning up to the present time:—

This institution named, by gracious permission, after Her Highness the Maharani Vani Vilas Sannidhana C. I., was founded in 1906 by the exertions of that worthy gentleman, the late Mr. H. R. Srinivasa Rao, retired Amildar, whose revered name is gratefully cherished by its staff and pupils. As a lasting tribute to the respect in which the gentleman was held and in recognition of his meritorious services for the welfare and progress of the girls in Hassan a handsome portrait of his now adorns the walls of this hall.

This institution which was managed out of public subscriptions by Mr. Srinivasa Rao for several years was taken over ultimately by the Municipality in 1910 when the establishment charges amounted to Rs. 1,062 per annum. Out of this sum, Rs. 812 was paid from the State Funds to the Municipality and the balance of Rs 250 was met from Municipal Funds. The school was conducted by six teachers, the strength then being 123.

In May 1916, the institution was placed under the complete management of Government, when further facilities were afforded in the shape of four more teachers, and additional accommodation at a cost of Rs. 5,000 and substantial additions to equipment. For these and many other favours, the

institution owes a deep debt of gratitude to our late Inspector-General of Education Rao Bahadur M. Shama Rao, M.A. I crave leave to add that we owe a deeper debt of gratitude to you, Sir, for having during your visit to the institution at that time, drawn attention to our needs and secured their satisfaction. At the same time you also noted the need for a compound wall and a tiffin room A well to develop school-gardening and additional accommodation for contemplated requirements are also necessary. We hope that at the proper time these matters will receive the favourable consideration of the Dewan Sahib.

Since 1916, the school has also the firm and active support of the Managing Committee. The present establishment charges come up to Rs. 3,606 per annum. District Headquarter and Vernacular Scholarships are also awarded to girls of the higher classes. Devaraj Bahadur Charity Fund scholarships were being awarded at one time but the funds do not seem to be available now for this purpose.

The strength of the school has gradually increased from 123 to 185 during the course of the past six years. The strength of the classes at present is as follows :—

6 in the Fifth Class.
10 in the Fourth Class.
16 in the Third Class.
20 in the Second Class.
40 in the First Class.
21 in Infant B.

20 in Infant A, and 52 in Infant A 2 Class. Total 185. Of these 141 are Brahmins, five Indian Christians, three Kshatriyas, eight Vaisyas, twenty Veerasaivas and eight Jains.

The staff consists at present of 11 teachers, of whom six are Brahmins, three Christians, one Veerasaiva and one Jain. Six of them are women and five men teachers. Six of the teachers (3 women and 3 men) have undergone a course of training of whom one woman teacher has also received industrial training. Two of the women teachers were pupils of this school when they passed the Lower Secondary Examination and another similar pupil-teacher is undergoing training in Bangalore and remains on the permanent establishment of this school.

We give instruction in English to children up to the fifth standard. Proposals are now pending to enlarge the scope of the institution by providing for instruction in English up to the Lower Secondary standard. Veena and Harmonium are also taught. The general work of the school has been found fairly satisfactory by the Inspecting officers and the school has been awarded five certificates and one Silver shield at Exhibitions for industrial work. I may be permitted to quote the remarks of Miss A. Park, Inspectress of Girls' Schools, after her last inspection in September 1921.

> "The Acting Head Master and his staff have worked loyally and zealously to improve this school which may be classed as one of the most progressive schools in the State."

Since this institution was taken over by Government eleven girls have been declared successful in the Kannada Lower Secondary Examination, one in 1916-17 two in 1917-18, two in 1918-19, three in 1919-20, one in 1920-21, and two in 1921-22. Of these one Annapurna Bai, stood first in the Province and she was awarded the YUVARAJA'S WEDDING FUND PRIZE of Rs. 28. Another pupil Anasuya Bai who passed in first class and stood first among girl pupils also got the same prize the value then being Rs. 31-8-0.

The Yuvaraja's wedding prize was instituted by the public of Hassan on the occasion of the marriage of His Highness to commemorate the association of Her Highness the Yuvarani with this place where she spent her early years. This prize is awarded to the best pupil of the year.

Besides this the people of the district have endowed another prize in the name of Mrs. Wetherall who from her birth till her departure to her Home in England was with us and one of us.

The Venkamma Prize is given to the pupil who obtains the highest number of marks in the Fourth Class. It is awarded from the interest of an endowment made in memory of his wife by Dr. P. R. Subba Rao, L.M.S., who was for several years a popular Medical Officer in the district.

The pupils and teachers are proud to have the privilege of welcoming the Dewan to-day and are grateful to him for kindly consenting to distribute the prizes, on this occasion which is the first of the kind after the school was taken over by Government under their management.

After giving away the prizes, the Dewan made the following observations :—

I did not quite anticipate that I should be called upon to perform this agreeable function this evening because as originally arranged I hoped that Mrs. Banerji would be present here and distribute the prizes. This is obviously a ladies' function and the Dewan, I think, feels a little bit out of place on an occasion like this. But as I could not very well decline the kind invitation that the School Committee sent me to take Mrs. Banerji's place, I have got to perform the duty of offering a few remarks.

You have got a very interesting programme to follow, and I think most of the audience are eagerly expecting the curtain to drop and the Dewan to leave the dais. So I shall not detain you longer than I could help and I just wish to make a very few brief observations.

This is one of the very few flourishing girls' schools that I have come across in the Mysore State. When I first visited Hassan as Officiating Dewan in 1919, I was greatly interested in the institution, particularly so, because, I found that it had been started by voluntary effort and private enterprise. I therefore considered that it deserved all the greater attention and sympathy of Government. I am glad that the interest the public citizens of this place took at the earlier stages of this institution has continued unabated and the school, which presents a few special features, has shown good results in the public examinations and has also attracted all communities amongst His Highness' subjects on the rolls and has a strong local committee. It is also pleasing to note that the school has a large

circle of well-wishers by whom special prizes have been endowed for the encouragement of the girls studying in the various classes.

I have very little more to say. The question of girls' education in the Mysore State has already engaged considerable attention of Government in the past and is likely to engage greater attention in future. Our girls themselves are beginning to realize the great place they fill in the life of the nation and not only are they themselves keen in their studies, but even their very conservative parents and grand-parents are eagerly giving up their conservative ideas and showing signs of affording encouragement to their girls in their education. So far as the scheme of education is concerned we are anxious to see that the system of girls' education and women's education in this country is adapted to the needs of the State. Even in the more advanced countries in the West this aspect is being pursued with great vigour and enthusiasm by educational experts, for they have come to realize that any kind of stereotyped education for both boys and girls will not meet the requirements of the times. Recently one of the pioneers of Mysore female education who has served the Education Department for many years, herself one of the two first Mysore lady graduates, has been appointed as Inspectress of all the girls' schools in the State. We hope to strengthen the Inspectorate by securing the services of other competent ladies to advise Government as to the best way of re-organising and improving girls' education throughout the State, improving the equipment, improving teaching, and improving also the syllabuses for girls' schools of various grades. I hope therefore that you may be able to congratulate yourselves that this school will come in for its share of the benefits of the benevolent and practical policy which His Highness' Government intend to pursue in future for the furtherance of girls' and women's education. I also hope that in course of time all district headquarters will have girls' schools of the higher grades so that according to the needs and requirements, aptitude and inclination of girls of various communities they can pursue special courses of study, not merely to get through public examinations but also to undergo practical instruction that we intend to arrange for them in every grade of school in future.

I wish the school every success and I hope that in a few years it will develop into a High School for girls.

After the Dewan was garlanded by Mr. N. S. Nanjundaiya, the Secretary of the Managing Committee, the school girls enacted 'Dhruva Vijáya.' The performance came to a close at 8-45 P. M., when the Dewan left the school after expressing his great appreciation of the performance.

On the 9th February, the Dewan spent a quiet morning attending to office work. Between 3-30 and 5-30 P.M., he granted interviews to the officers and the leading citizens of the town. At 6 P.M., he was entertained to tea by the members of the Hassan Municipal Council in the Deputy Commissioner's grounds. At 7-30 P.M., the Dewan visited the Deputy Commissioner's Office where he heard the large number of petitioners who had assembled to make their representations to him. The Dewan returned to camp at 9-45 P.M.

On the 10th February at 8 A.M., the Dewan started on a round of inspections. He visited the Wesleyan Mission Orphanage and the school attached thereto. A small and select programme of singing, drill and games was gone through by the pupils of the Institution which the Dewan watched with great interest. He also visited the silk-reeling work that is being carried on as an experimental measure in the Orphanage. Later he visited the Redfern Memorial Hospital. He also visited the District Forest Office and the Office of the Assistant Inspectress of Schools. At 10 A.M. he visited the Municipal Office where he had an informal discussion with the members of the Municipal Council regarding the Beeranahalli Extension and the water supply to the town. The Dewan went into these questions at great length and suggested the lines on which further action should be taken to develop these questions. At 12-30 P.M., the Dewan inspected the Executive Engineer's Office and later the office of the District Superintendent of Police. At 3-30 P.M., the Dewan had a conference of all the district officers at which he made enquiries of the working of the several departments in the district and offered a few words of encouragement and advice. At 5-30 P.M., he was entertained to tea by Mr. N. S. Nanjundaiya, the non-official President of the District Board, at his residence. The Dewan left Hassan by the evening train for Arsikere *en route* to Bangalore, after bidding good-bye to the district officers and the leading citizens who had assembled at the Railway Station.

Hassan

CHAPTER II—Inspections.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, HASSAN.

Establishment.

The Sheristedar, Mr. Swaminatha Sastri, has put in 22 years' service. He was Amildar of Mandya and was reverted two years ago. There are altogether 26 clerks in the office. *His supervision over the work in the District Office is inadequate.*

Correspondence.

Business statements are not written up in printed forms. *Printed forms should be indented for immediately.*

Current No. 825 *of* 1917-18.—This is a petition received from some raiyats praying for certain lands to be set apart for grazing. It was forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer for report on 11th September 1919. It has taken one year to forward the petition. No reply has yet been received from the Sub-Division Office. The last reminder which was sent 4 months ago has not been noted in the current register. As many as 11 currents are shown as pending with the Saklespur Sub-Division Officer, dating from 1915-16. It is reported that a consolidated reminder for all these 11 currents was sent in September last. There is no indication of any check exercised by either the Sheristedar or the Head Clerk over the pendency of the papers.

A special register is prepared showing the pending papers. This is an elaborate register containing entries of all papers pending with each clerk. This register has not been prescribed under the Disposal Number System. It is stated that the Sheristedar maintains this register and that he makes the entries with the help of each clerk concerned. This entails too much scriptory work on the officials. The pendency should be calculated with reference to the current registers themselves. Monthly check is purely administrative. At the time of calculating the arrears, a general over-hauling of the numbers should be made. If this is strictly done there is no necessity for any elaborate register of the kind maintained here. *Everywhere the Disposal Number System is made more elaborate than is intended. Every Office introduces its own system, not prescribed by the rules. In the business statement the number of papers pending for more than one year should be noted.* To do this, no separate register need be maintained.

The total pendency at the beginning of July was 2,587 and at the end of December, 1,784. In the business statement submitted to the Revenue Commissioner, however, the pendency is shown as 1,895. *The variation requires explanation.*

The total number of appeals pending was 81, of which 44 have been disposed of. This pendency is stated to be of appeals less than three months old. As there is no column for appeals pending for more than 3 months, they are not shown in the statement. *This is unsatisfactory.* The same remarks apply to petitions. Of the 861 petitions received, 347 have been shown as disposed of, leaving a balance of 514. No account is given of old petitions and if these are also included, the pendency would be much more than this figure. In no other office has such a mistake been committed. *The absence of a column in the printed statement should not be the ground for giving an incorrect pendency. A remarks column should be opened in the business statement showing how many papers are pending for more than one year, two years and more than two years.*

As regards most of the currents shown in the arrear list, reminders have not been sent for two or three years. Some currents are pending for more than 6 or 7 years.

The old papers require special attention. The raiyats complain that they receive no endorsements to their petitions. *All these old papers should be disposed of in six months and a report made to the Revenue Commissioner.* The same defects which were pointed out by the Dewan in 1919 still exist. *Drastic steps should be taken to expedite disposals in a proper manner.*

Current No. 81.—Cancellation of the sale of a certain survey number in Doddadahalli, Channarayapatna Taluk. It is stated that the records in this case are not forthcoming. In the current register of 1916 there is no entry. The Taluk office says that it has no knowledge of it. There is absolutely no indication of the action taken in this case.

Repairs to the mosque at Arkalgud.—This is a paper of 1915. It was sent to the Sub-Division Officer of Hole-Narsipur on 19th December 1922. It is explained that the Executive Engineer prepared an estimate for Rs. 4,000 and this was referred to the Sub-Division Officer to enquire if the Mahomedans were prepared to pay a contribution. It has already taken 8 years for the paper to come to this stage. The estimate is said to have been received very recently. It should have been received years ago.

Current No 174 *of* 1916.—This refers to the compensation payable to one Kariya for his kulavadi service inam lands acquired by Government. The application is dated 14th August 1916. The reply was received from the Sub-Division Office on 6th March 1922. It was again sent to the Amildar on 10th June 1922. The paper is still pending in the Taluk Office and no reminder has been sent since then. This man had his service inam taken away for the purpose of a road. He has neither got any other suitable land in exchange nor the compensation for the lands taken from him. It is now 7 years and the correspondence is still going on.

Current No. 132 *of* 1916.—This is a petition from certain villagers of Hiresave forwarded by the Secretariat for report. It was sent by the Deputy Commissioner's office to the Sub-Division Officer for report. A reminder appears to have been sent in October last. The petition itself which was received from the Secretariat in July 1916 and forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer was pending with that officer for five years. Then, a reminder was sent followed by three others and the paper is still pending in the Sub-Division.

The total number of superior currents received during the half-year is 375, ordinary currents 1,112 and petitions 625. The average work in this office is therefore about 700 superior currents, 2,200 ordinary currents and about 700 petitions per year or roughly about 4,000 papers. The work cannot therefore be said to be heavy compared with other offices. The number of petitions received is very small and yet the pendency is over 500 on the 1st January. The office has really two quarters' work in arrear.

On a reference to the Petition Register, it is noticed that no petitions were entered from 1st February 1923. Petitions were, however, received and kept in a bundle for submission to the Deputy Commissioner. Many of the petitions appear to have been forwarded to the Sub-Division Officer for disposal. The date of receipt is not stamped on the petitions. *A suitable date stamp must be purchased immediately and every paper received in the office must be stamped with a date stamp.* Stamps are not punched. It is reported that there is only one punching machine and it is not available in camp. But many petitions even after receipt in the office are not punched.

The Dewan examined the records of some disposed of petitions. In one case, an endorsement has been given to the petitioner that the previous order cannot be modified. The endorsement is signed by the Personal Assistant and there is nothing to show that the Deputy Commissioner saw the petition and indicated his orders thereon. *This is irregular.* The petition had been received on 15th January 1923, and the Amad clerk marked it to the Revenue Head Munshi. He got an endorsement prepared and submitted it to the Treasury Assistant Commissioner for signature. *The Treasury Assistant Commissioner should have no authority to pass such orders. No order should issue under the signature of the Personal Assistant unless it has been duly authorized by the Deputy Commissioner.* There are two irregularities in this case. In the first place there is no record to show by whom the petition was received in the first instance and secondly it is not clear under what authority the Treasury Assistant Commissioner issued the endorsement. The Deputy Commissioner in the midst of his multifarious duties cannot look into all the papers on the tables of the clerks and *the Sheristedar must be held responsible if important papers are not promptly disposed of.* The petition work in the Deputy

Commissioner's office is very important and if the work is not done properly it reflects on the Government, as innumerable petitions are submitted to the Dewan and Members of Council, which ought to have been submitted to the Deputy Commissioner. It is not meant that disposals should be quick for the sake of disposals. They should be *bona fide*. It is also necessary that prompt reminders should issue to the officers concerned where Government property is concerned.

Village Improvement work.

This District has got Rs. 2,000 for Village Improvement for completing works that require immediate attention. No action has yet been taken for distributing this amount to the Amildars. *The Deputy Commissioner should see what works could be completed and, if the amount is not sufficient, apply to the Revenue Commissioner for more funds.*

Income-tax.

The total number of assessees was 24 of whom 13 have been assessed and the cases of the remaining 11 are pending. There is only one company which has been assessed. In one case, a man whose income was thought to exceed Rs. 8,000 was given the usual notice. In his statement, it was found that he had computed his income at less than that amount. The case was therefore transferred to the Sub-Division officer. No sort of enquiry was made. *The Deputy Commissioner ought to do more supervision work hereafter in regard to income-tax, after the new bill comes into force.* In the C. register, source of income has not been entered in some cases.

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Inspections.

The notes of the inspection of subordinate offices by the Deputy Commissioner have not yet been replied to by the subordinate offices. *The Deputy Commissioner ought to write general remarks in his own hand.* It is noticed that the Deputy Commissioner's notes of inspection are simply sent to subordinate officers for information and guidance. This is wrong. *The Deputy Commissioner must insist on his notes of inspection being promptly replied to.*

The Revenue Commissioner's notes of the inspection of the Deputy Commissioner's office were received on 25th September 1918. They have not been replied to yet.

Touring.

The Deputy Commissioner appears to have taken too many clerks with him during his tours. In November last, he took 5 clerks including the Head Accountant. There is no reason why the Head Accountant should have been taken.

All travelling allowance bills of the Subordinate officers, except one, have been countersigned. It is seen that the District Superintendent of Police generally draws more than Rs. 200 as travelling allowance every month. He appears to have already drawn almost the whole allotment for travelling allowances. The District Excise officer makes on an average between Rs. 150 and Rs. 190 per month. The allotment for the District Office on account of travelling allowance is Rs. 3,000, of which Rs. 2,013-9-9 has already been spent within the first half year.

Recruitment.

It is stated that appointments to the staff are made at a meeting of the District officers and the Deputy Commissioner, at which all applications are scrutinized and final orders indicated. There are no vacancies just at present but there are 12 permanent vacancies which have been temporarily filled up in accordance with the Government order stating that no vacancies should be permanently filled up.

Register of periodical returns.

On a reference to the Periodical Returns Register it is found that the entries are arranged according to the dates on which the returns should be sent. It is also noticed that reminders are issued long after the due date. List of superannuated officers does not appear to have been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner in November as required. Quarterly statement of punishments is not entered in the register. It is explained that such a statement is not included in the Stock Register and that only statements mentioned in the stock register are entered in the periodical register. Return of dismissed officials which was due in January has not yet been submitted to the Revenue Commissioner. It is also noticed that business statements have not yet been received from the Sub-Division Hassan.

Officers. *The Deputy Commissioner should insist upon important administrative returns being submitted in proper time and if they are not submitted on the due dates, very stringent reminders should be sent and due notice taken of delays.*

There are many returns which are overdue from the District office to the higher officers as well as from the subordinate offices to the District Office.

The work of the District Office is not satisfactorily done and the Deputy Commissioner's attention should be drawn to the urgency of reducing the heavy arrears.

Revenue Sub-Division Office, Saklespur.

This Sub-Division consists of only two Taluks, Manjarabad and Belur.

Establishment.

Besides the Head clerk and Deputy clerk who are each in charge of the papers relating to a taluk, there is an Income-tax clerk, a Judicial clerk, a Registering clerk, a Record clerk and a clerk for maintaining periodical returns—7 hands in all. The Head clerk is a matriculate and has put in 25 years' service and is 48 years old. He has been in this office for 5 years and is inefficient. *It is time he is transferred forthwith, with a warning that he will be retired under the recent rules unless he shows improvement.*

The system of entrusting one clerk with all the papers relating to a taluk is bad and should cease. The Sub-Division Officer explained that under the present system it will be easy to take only one clerk, dealing with papers of the particular taluk, on tour. *The practice of taking to camp the clerks who deal with the papers coming up for disposal there, is not a good one and should be put a stop to.*

Too many clerks are taken with the Sub-Division Officer to camp, *e.g.* 3 had been taken in November and 4 in September. The Income-tax clerk was taken once on the ground that a number of Income-tax cases had to be disposed of in camp and the Head clerk also is sometimes taken out of headquarters. *The work of the Income-tax clerk is at headquarters and he should not carry all his records to camp. The Head clerk should remain at headquarters and look after the office. It should be sufficient if only a junior gumasta is taken to camps. The Sub-Division Officer should personally attend to all work of inspections, etc.*

Correspondence.

Seven clerks are too many for this office. There is a wholetime clerk for attending to the work of periodical returns. There are only 12 monthly returns to be submitted which may barely take 1 or 2 days, and yet there is delay in submission. The Sub-Division Officer's notes of inspection of Manjarabad Taluk office had been sent to the taluk office and were perused there by the Dewan, but the transmission of the same has not been noted in the register.

The pendency of papers—more than 1,000—*is very heavy. Papers referred to subordinate offices, etc., are shown as disposed of. All these should be shown as pending.*

The current registers under the Disposal Number system are not properly maintained. An entry had been made against one item referring to H. C. No. 184-20. The office could not trace the reference countermarked. The arrear lists are written up from the general registers and *no personal registers are at all maintained.*

It is not possible to ascertain from the registers with any degree of accuracy, the actual pendency. One year's work seems to be in arrears in this office.

The Sub-Division Officer should check the registers carefully at least once in 3 months, inspect the office in detail, verify the pendency by enquiries in taluk offices and see that the disposals are expedited.

Here also there is a complaint that printed registers are not supplied in time in spite of repeated reminders and the time of the clerical staff is wasted in unnecessary scriptory labour. *Printed registers should be supplied in proper time*

Income-tax.

Sixty-nine cases are shown as having been declared liable to assessment both in 1921-22 and the first, half of 1922-23. A deduction allowed in one year in the total income on account of interest on securities has been simply carried on to the next year and the records do not show whether any attempt has been made to verify if there might be any

change. *A fresh examination of cases should be made every year as a person not liable to assessment in one year may have become liable in the next year and vice versa.*

The records of a few cases in which the assessees had been declared not liable for assessment were then examined in detail. It was found that persons with apparently very small income (*e.g.*, Rs. 96.) had been included in the preliminary lists sent up by Amildars, and notices had been issued to them. In such cases, either the Amildar must have very greatly exaggerated the income of the individuals without proper enquiry in the first instance, or the enquiry before the Sub-Division Officer has not elicited the true facts and a man liable to taxation has escaped taxation. *The Sub-Division Officer should not declare a person as not liable to assessment on the statement of the party himself. The Amildar is the man expected to be in more intimate touch with the persons and his report must give some details as to the different sources of income, etc., on the basis of which he has included the names in the list, so as to facilitate further enquiries. The Sub-Division Officer need not necessarily issue notices to all persons included in the list sent up by the Amildar and he should make confidential enquiries during his tours.* There are two sides to the question—on the one hand it would be very vexatious to the public if notices are issued indiscriminately to persons who are *prima facie* non-assessable, and on the other hand, it is very necessary in the interests of Government revenue to see that no person who is likely to be in the taxable limit should escape paying taxes.

When accounts are examined, a note of such examination should be recorded and the order fixing the assessment should give reasons, so as to facilitate the work of appellate authorities when the cases are taken before them. It should be understood that the decisions are of the nature of Judicial orders.

Taluk Office, Saklespur.

Treasury.

The open archway in the wall near the railing may be closed up, the railing removed and a counter put up for transactions.

The duplicate keys of the Treasury locks are stated to be in the District Treasury, but a note to this effect has not been made in the register of locks.

The Court Fee Stamp Register has not been maintained in the prescribed form. The columns are not uniformly given at the top of each page. For want of a proper register, some other register has been used for this purpose. The register is written up in a totally unauthorised manner. The figures for each month are not kept distinct. Only a small quantity of stamps is sold during the first-half of the year. It is explained that the transactions will be heavy only after the harvest season—February onwards. The Kasaba Stamp Vendor's Register does not appear to have been checked since September last.

The punching machine now in use is very old and *should be replaced by a new one.*

For want of printed registers in the prescribed form many of them are written out in manuscript, entailing unnecessary scriptory work on the part of the clerical staff and confusion. *The Sub-Division Officer will make a note of such non-compliance with indents and make a report. Useless forms should be returned.*

The Cash Register and the Shroff's Register were also examined. Details showing notes and coins available are not entered in the prescribed form.

All the registers should be brought up-to-date without delay.

The Sub-Division Officer inspected the Treasury in August 1922 and sent his Inspection notes. No officer from the Comptroller's Office appears to have conducted any inspection in recent years.

Forest Licenses.

The licenses issued for forest materials under the Malnad Raiyats' Privileges Rules were examined. Only one or two cases of excess removal seem to have been brought to notice by the Forest Department. Licenses appear to have been granted for timber for making boats. *This is not one of the purposes to which the concessions are intended to apply.*

Records. The work of sorting and destruction of records seems to be fairly up to date.

Establishment. The Head Gumasta is on furlough for 2 years. He has put in 33 years' service and is 55 years old. Orders about his retirement have not yet been received. Out of the establishment consisting of 16 hands, 9 are acting, and 5 have absolutely no qualifications.

Magisterial. The register of Criminal cases was next scrutinised and the records of two of the oldest cases (Nos. 14 and 15) which were filed on 3rd August 1922 were examined. These relate to the theft of some paddy, etc. There was no need for these simple cases to drag on so long. If the dispute was of a civil nature the parties may be referred to the Civil Courts.

Revenue Collections. The demand under Land Revenue for the year 1921-22, inclusive of arrears of previous years, was about Rs. 2,13,702 and the balance on 1st July 1922 was Rs. 17,592. This has since been brought down to Rs. 10,726 on the 1st January 1923. *The Collection work in this taluk is satisfactory.* The demand on account of *amarai* is very little, being only Rs. 27-13-0 during 1921-22. The demand under other items included in the Revenue Miscellaneous for 1921-22 was about Rs. 16,100. Of this all but Rs. 303 has been collected.

Darkhasts. The total number of darkhasts for disposal during 1921-22 was 767, of which 424 were disposed of during the year, leaving a balance of 343 at the close of the year. *The pendency is large.* It is, however, noticed that the work of darkhasts is very heavy in this office and that the Amildar has issued as many as 282 Saguvali chits, involving an area of 1,586 acres and bringing in an additional revenue of Rs. 1,726 during the first-half of 1922-23.

There are no A. M. Kaval lands in this taluk. The total extent of culturable assessed waste available is 17,000 acres and of gomal, 81,000 acres.

Some darkhast cases have been merely filed on the ground that no bidders were forthcoming at the sales. *This is wrong. In such cases, the lands should be given over to the person who first applied for the same.*

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Office of the Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools, Hassan.

Mrs. Rangamma is in charge of this office. She entered service in 1915. The office is held in a neat rented building the rent of which is Rs. 20 per mensem.

The Assistant Inspectress has 64 schools in her charge of which she has inspected 42 during the last year. There is an allotment of Rs. 100 for furniture which has not yet been spent. It is reported that after an inspection of the several schools, the Assistant Inspectress sent a consolidated indent for all the requirements on the 30th November last, and that furniture has not yet been supplied according to the indent. In the meantime, it is said that Channarayapatna and Arsikere Girls' schools very badly require benches. *Immediate steps should be taken to supply necessary furniture to the schools.*

The allotment for travelling allowances for this year is Rs. 600. Mrs. Rangamma gets a mileage of 5 annas and a daily batta of Rs. 3. About Rs. 375 has already been spent and the Assistant Inspectress says that her rates of travelling allowance are hardly sufficient. There is a provision of Rs. 150 for an office cart to carry office records on tour.

Government High School, Hassan.

The total strength of the High School is 201. There are three classes with two sections in each. The Dewan inspected the 5th Form (B). All boys appear to have been promoted from the 4th form. Most of them belong to Hassan town and 12 are from the moffussil. Many boys live in private hotels and some in the Hassan.

Government Hostel. *The Head Master should go about and check the residences of the boys who live outside the Government hostel, to see whether they live in sanitary surroundings, etc., or not.*

In the Government hostel, there is accommodation for 32 boys, but only 15 are said to be actually living there. The cost of food appears to be Rs. 13 per month. This is costly enough for a place like Hassan.

The Dewan inspected the 6th Form (A). Of the boys in this class, 6 live in the hostel. Two boys get backward scholarships of Rs. 8 each and the 3rd, a Mohammadan, gets a special scholarship of Rs. 12.

Sixteen backward scholarships were allotted to this school, of which one was not availed of. These are distributed as follows:—

Vokkaligars	...	...	...	...	... 5
Kurubas	...	...	...	...	... 2
Other communities		...	...	...	... 9

Fifth Form (B) is quite full. The boys do not appear to be quite up to the standard here, judging from the marks they have obtained at the annual examinations. They appear on the whole to be weak in English. It is explained that some boys have come after passing the Lower Secondary from the special classes and that they are generally weak in English. *If they are not up to the required class standard, they should not get promotion.*

Excluding the Head Master, there are 7 graduate teachers, one Hindustani Munshi and one Kannada Munshi. Only three of these are trained.

Government A.-V. School, Hassan.

The school building is kept in a very bad condition. Plastering has gone here and there and it is reported that, for two years, the building was not white-washed at all. *Explanation should be called for, for this state of things.*

There are 9 classes including the two special English classes. The Special classes have got 14 boys altogether, with two teachers in charge. They teach English all the time. The total strength of the school on the date of inspection is 301.

The 3rd form has two sections, one containing 22 boys and the other 38. *The strength should, as far as possible, be evenly distributed.*

Five backward scholarships were allotted to this school but only 3 are held now, as the other two scholarship-holders dropped off. Of these three scholarships, one is held in 3rd Form, Section A.

There is one special scholarship of Rs. 8 awarded to a Mohammadan pupil of the 3rd Form, Section B. The remaining 2 backward scholarships which are available must be distributed in the school.

There is no play-ground attached to the school.

The school has 12 teachers of whom 2 are under training. Of the rest, 5 are trained and the others untrained.

The Government Urdu Boys' School, Hassan.

The strength of this school is 118. It prepares boys up to the Lower Secondary Standard. Last year, 6 went up for the examination, of whom only one passed. The school is located in a rented building paying Rs. 10 per mensem. There are 7 teachers of whom 2 are under training and the others are trained. There is also an English teacher. The school has been in existence for the past 20 years.

Government Hindustani Girls' School, Hassan.

This school is located in two small buildings one opposite to the other. Only Infant A is held in one of them, the other 6 classes being held in the other building. The rent for both the buildings is Rs. 4-4-0 per mensem. There are 4 mistresses of

Hassan.

whom only one is trained. The strength of the school is 90. Two girls get backward class scholarships.

Most of the girls are in the Infant classes and *there does not appear to be any necessity for 4 mistresses here.*

There are two carts and each makes four trips. The expenditure on carts is Rs. 30 per month. The carts appear to be quite uncomfortable. There are not even good planks to sit upon. *The Inspectress of Hindustani schools should visit this school very early and make a full report to the Inspector-General about its condition. There is no use of giving any grant to schools unless they show tangible improvement.*

Government A.-V. School, Saklespur.

The strength of this school is 243 including three girls. Last year, 28 appeared for the Lower Secondary examination and 14 passed. There are altogether 9 classes including the Sanskrit class. The Sanskrit class has altogether 12 boys coming from the different classes. Three boys appear to have gone up for the Lower Secondary last year with Sanskrit as optional language and 2 passed. The Head Master supervises the primary classes. The strength of the A.-V. classes alone is 151.

There are no special English classes here. Three backward scholarships were awarded for this taluk. Of these one lapsed as there was no Golla to whom it had to be allotted. About 30 applications are said to have been received from Lingayets, Vokkaligars, Mohammadans and Christians. No scholarships were allotted for Mohammadans and Christians.

The English 1st class was inspected. There are 3 girls in this class. It is reported that in the local Girls' School, English is not taught and therefore the girls come up here to learn English.

It is noticed that 28 scholarships have been allotted to this District of which 18 alone were awarded and the remaining 10 have lapsed. The award is made by the Inspector-General and the Inspector could not say on what principles the award was made.

The furniture and equipment are reported to be satisfactory.

There is no play-ground attached to the school. But there is some open space behind the school building which is said to belong to the Mission authorities. *By some arrangement with the Mission authorities it ought to be possible to get this ground for the use of the boys as a play-ground.*

Urdu Boys' School, Saklespur.

This school is held in a rented building paying a monthly rent of Rs. 6. The strength of the school is 33 and average attendance is 22. The Mohammadan population is 465. There are 5 classes with 2 teachers of whom one is untrained. Of the boys who passed out of this school, only two are attending the A.-V. school. The Head Master who is now 45 years old, is a failed Lower Secondary and has put in 14 years' service. The Assistant Master is yet acting as he is an unpassed candidate.

Government Girls' School, Saklespur.

The Government Girls' school is held in a building where the primary boys' school is also held. *The rooms are stuffy and insanitary.* Moreover, the monthly rent paid for the building, *viz.*, Rs. 15, is really too much forthe accommodation provided.

There are 5 classes in the Girls' School in charge of 2 teachers—one male and one female.

Government Urdu Girls' School, Saklespur.

The school is located in a rented building on a monthly rent of Rs. 4. There is only one mistress to look after 5 classes. The total strength of the school is 32.

It does not appear that the Assistant Inspectress inspected this school last year. The Inspector-General inspected it last December.

Hassan.

This building is better than the one in which the Government Girls' school is located. It does not appear that after the present Head Mistress took charge of this school, its strength has in any way increased. *She must show better work failing which she should be transferred.*

This school requires better equipment.

Panchama School, Saklespur.

This is located in a small Government building. There are only three classes, Infant A. and B. and I class. The I class has only 4 boys, all little better than infants. The School is reported to have been opened in 1921. Its present strength is 23. One of these boys now studying in the 1st class gets a scholarship of Rs. 2. This boy appears to have learnt the alphabet and come up to the standard of the 1st class in the course of one year. The Dewan examined him and found him to be particularly smart. There is only one teacher (a Kannada Lower Secondary man) on Rs. 20.

There are about 50 houses of holeyars, with about 200 souls including about 30 boys and girls. A number of holeyars gathered in front of the school when the Dewan visited it and represented that they found it difficult to send their children to school as they could not eke out a living without the help of these children who can supplement the earnings of the elders. *They were told that their children would get some practical instruction in the school which would enable them to earn more. The representation made indicates the real problem of panchama education. It is necessary that some useful practical instruction should be given to these boys. The clever boys should also be encouraged by better scholarships.*

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Civil Hospital, Hassan.

Recently a drinking water well has been constructed for the use of the hospital. In the main hospital building, one room which is not meant for a ward, has been utilised as a special in-patient ward, with 3 patients. The medical officer says that only clean patients are put up here. On the date of inspection, there were 22 in-patients. The wards are full. The female ward is in the main building. There is another building constructed 8 years ago by the side of the main building which is utilized as the male ward. The medical officer says that this building cannot be utilized for female in-patients, as sometimes there may be only one or two patients and that it would not be desirable to have the female ward all by itself.

Very few improvements to the building have been done since the Dewan last visited in 1919. Sanitary cots have latterly been supplied. The infectious diseases ward is located in a separate shed behind the main building.

There is one ward cooly and 2 nurses for the female ward.

The building has small rooms altogether unsuited for a district hospital of this kind. *If the wall between the office room and the present special ward is removed, there will be one big hall which may be made the male in-patients' ward.*

This hospital has not the necessary statistics hung up for ready reference. *All medical institutions should have three years' statistics ready and hung on the wall for the use of inspecting officers.*

The average number of out-patients is 162·12. There were 223 in-patients from July up to the end of December last. The daily average is 18·12. For want of accommodation, some patients appear to have been accommodated in the musafirkhana opposite. No permission of the District Board to utilize the musafirkana was obtained and there is no doubt that travellers will be put to much inconvenience by having the building used as a hospital ward. But the medical officer says that patients come for treatment from distant places and that they cannot be asked to go away, coming as they do from long distances, and that this practice has been in vogue for a long time without any objection being raised. The medical officer has

done 525 operations during the last calendar year. There is no midwife attached to this hospital as there is a female dispensary at Hassan. There is only a relieving midwife who works in the hospital. Menial establishment of one ward cooly is said to be quite insufficient for a popular hospital like this.

Annual indent for medicines was sent 5 months ago. Stock of medicines is said to be sufficient. The hospital has 4 lbs. of quinine in stock. The main diseases are said to be just the same as everywhere else in the malnad, namely, respiratory and digestive troubles and malaria.

This hospital is more popular than the other malnad hospitals and it requires to be developed without loss of time. In fact, it has outgrown its equipment. An estimate appears to have been prepared for improvements to this building sometime ago for Rs. 35,000. The Senior Surgeon has recently revised the estimate and has formulated new proposals reducing the cost and limiting it to about Rs. 10 or 11 thousand. No plans have yet been prepared according to the new proposals of the Senior Surgeon. The Senior Surgeon appears to have sent the revised proposals to the medical officer asking him to get plans prepared. *It is the Senior Surgeon that should get the plans prepared by the Executive Engineer. If the female dispensary is also shifted here, the building in which the dispensary is now located may be utilized for the Hindi Girls' School. Pending the preparation of complete plans and estimates, some re-arrangements are immediately necessary, which may perhaps be got done with about Rs. 5,000.* Bath rooms are said to be absolutely necessary. *It would be better if some bath rooms are put up behind the main building.*

It is true that patients coming from distant places should not be refused admission on the score of want of accommodation. If the office room and the prescribing room are put up in the verandah, which may be enclosed, the whole length of the main building may be utilized for male and female in-patients. It should provide for about 32 patients. Perhaps, it may necessitate the addition of two wings to the main building. *The Medical Department should take early steps to improve this District Hospital.*

Female Dispensary, Hassan.

Mrs. J. B. Balasundaramma, Lady Sub-Assistant Surgeon, is in charge of this dispensary. Her pay is Rs. 65 *plus* 7 per mensem. The dispensary staff consists of one compounder, one midwife, one waterman, and one dispensary cooly. In-patients are also admitted in this dispensary. The midwife had done 6 cases during February up to the date of inspection. Last year, she did 192 cases. She has been here for 5 years and has put in 17 years' service.

Average attendance is between 30 and 40 including children. Minor operations are also done here. Prevailing diseases are respiratory and digestive troubles and malaria. Stock of medicines is said to be sufficient. Last supply is said to have been received in January 1922. *It is clear that for one full year, there was no supply.* Dressing and other appliances are sufficient.

There is no sign-board for the dispensary. *This should be put up at once.*

Local Fund Dispensary, Saklespur.

An Assistant Surgeon is in charge of this dispensary. There is provision for only two beds, in this dispensary but the Medical Officer says that he can at a pinch provide for four beds when required. The number of in-patients last year was 24. This low figure is attributed to the fact that in the Malnad, people do not like to stop in the hospital. *The cots are quite unserviceable and must be replaced at once.* There is no separate female dispensary here. The Medical Officer says that there is a proposal to extend the present building so as to locate a female dispensary also here. *The building may be conveniently divided into a male and female dispensary.*

It is reported that the supply of medicines was received only last month. Only 4 lbs. of quinine out of 16 lbs. indented for have been received. Of the indent sent in September 1921, some things have not yet been received. A battery was indented for last year and it has not also been received. *Supply of medicines, etc., requires greater attention on the part of the Medical Stores.*

Hassan.

POLICE DEPARTMENT.

POLICE SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, HASSAN.

The number of cases pending investigation this year is 53 out of 333. There were 25 heinous cases, in addition to three pending from last year. Cases pending with Magistrates on police reports are 65 on "A" sheet, and 63 on "B" sheet.

The undetected cases of last year were 31 out of 500 cases.

Property valued at about Rs. 3,664 was recovered out of property valued at Rs. 10,675 reported lost. Last year Rs. 6,000 had been recovered out of Rs. 13,500.

Out of 88 cases of suspicious deaths last year, 29 were sent for *post mortem* examination.

In one case of death which is reported to have resulted from violence, the Sub-Assistant Surgeon gave a wrong certificate and the District Medical Officer differed from him. The case is said to have been referred to Government for orders. In the meantime, it is understood that the Sub-Assistant Surgeon has been kept under suspension. The case was afterwards found to be a case of accidental death. The Amildar held an enquiry and reported that there could not have been any foul play. No further action has been taken by the police in this case, the Amildar's report being taken as final disposal. *This is wrong. A "B" sheet should be submitted to the Magistrate and formal orders obtained.* This has been pending for four months.

Eighty-four cases were thrown out as false. Last year only one man was prosecuted for prefering a false charge.

The Superintendent has supervised the investigation of 19 out of 25 heinous cases.

The pendency with Magistrates is very heavy and necessary steps should be taken to dispose of the cases without delay. The oldest case is a Hole-Narsipur case pending for the last two years. About four cases are pending with Magistrates for more than a year. *Delay in disposal should be carefully scrutinised by the District Magistrate on the calendars.*

The Inspector-General of Police inspected this office in February 1922.

There are ten Inspectors on the District staff. The District reserve consists of 48 men.

FOREST DEPARTMENT.

DISTRICT FOREST OFFICE, HASSAN.

Mr. Woothiah is in charge of the District Forest Office.

It is reported that there are no timber forests in this Division and that the forests in the ghat portion are inaccesible and difficult to work. The timber revenue is chiefly obtained from the district jungles. The collection of sandalwood is limited to the removal of dry wood. In the Koti, there are 70 tons of prepared sandalwood and 166 tons of dry wood of which 39 tons have to be written off on account of dryage for several years. A reference is said to have been made to the Conservator of Forests in this respect. It is noticed that at the time of stock taking in 1915, a deficit of 25 tons was found and a reference was made on 30th March 1917 to the Conservator to write off this quantity. Again, in February 1922, the present District Forest Officer found an additional deficit of 14 tons on account of dryage which was reported to the Conservator in January 1923. It is thus clear that between 1915 and 1922, no stock-taking of sandalwood was made in the Koti by any District Forest Officer. This office had been inspected once in June 1920 and again by the present Conservator in June last. It is strange that the inspection report of the Conservator makes no mention of the deficit of 39 tons of sandalwood.

On perusing the statement of outstandings, it is noticed that a sum of Rs. 1,639 has been shown against the Deputy Commissioner, Hassan. This is reported to

Hassan

be pending adjustment since 1912-13, on account of shed materials supplied. The District Forest Officer says that the bills sent to the Deputy Commissioner were not taken notice of. It is now reported that a reference has been made to the District Board for the payment of the bills. *This should be settled without loss of time.*

A large sum of Rs. 1,470 has also been shown as outstanding against one Nur Mahamed Usmon on account of the sale of minor forest produce of Belur Taluk for 1919-22. Gunda Setty owes as much as Rs. 19,056 on account of the value of sandalwood supplied to him in 1915-16. *These amounts should be collected without delay.*

There are 4 Rangers in this Division. *The question of reducing the number should be gone into and reported.*

The budgetted revenue from grazing is Rs. 12,000 of which about Rs. 4,000 has been collected up to the end of December 1922. Grazing revenue is made up partly by the issue of licenses and partly by leasing. Except Vijapur forest, all forests are leased out for grazing on a lumpsum fee system. *The Deputy Commissioner should make an enquiry into the working of the system of lumpsum fees for grazing and the principles on which the lease is granted and send up a report to Government.* There are no printed sale notifications. The sales above Rs. 500 are confirmed by the Conservator. It is noticed that the manuscript of the sale notification is drafted by the Ranger. There does not appear to be a standard form of sale notification in regard to grazing. *This defect should be remedied at once in accordance with the general Government orders on the subject.*

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Executive Engineer's Office, Hassan.

The total expenditure up to end of January 1923 under all heads is Rs. 60,129.

Out of Rs. 22,623 allotted for the annual repairs of Bangalore-Mangalore road, Rs. 11,000 and odd has been spent on collection of metal and Rs. 5,000 on consolidation. No special repairs have been undertaken on this road. The section of the road from Saklespur to Hassan was found by the Dewan to be very unsatisfactory.

The total length of District Fund roads in the Division is 442 miles of which 241 miles are reported to have been metalled. A sum of Rs. 44,678 has been allotted for annual repairs of these roads. The total allotment for roads and other works to be executed by the Public Works Department on account of the District Fund is Rs. 1,09,000.

The total length of the State Fund roads is 192 miles and the average cost of maintenance works out to Rs. 231·74 per mile. The total outlay on both the special and annual repairs on this length was about Rs. 45,000. *The mileage rate is sufficiently high and it should be possible to keep the roads in a satisfactory condition.*

C Registers are posted up for all works.

The re-organization proposals so far as officers are concerned, have not yet been given effect to. Reduction in other respects has been effected. Only five Sub-overseers are permanent and the rest temporary. No allocation of Sub-overseers for each Division seems to have been made in the Government Order. Two Taluk Mestries and four Sub-overseers have been retired. Minor tank works have been taken over and work started. The original allotment of Rs. 7,000 has been increased to Rs. 12,000 so that as many more works as possible might be completed. Fifty-one tank works appear to have been taken over this year and 59 reserved for next year. *The Executive Engineer should make a special report under irrigation works in his Division to the Chief Engineer. The Executive Engineer should pay special attention to the Irrigation works.*

CHAPTER III.—Miscellaneous—Conferences, Representations from Raiyats, etc.

Conference with the Officers of the District.

On Saturday the 10th February, the Dewan held a conference with the officers of the District at which the following matters were discussed:—

Revenue.

The Dewan enquired how the grouping of taluks into Sub-Divisions was working. The Deputy Commissioner replied that work was not equally distributed under the present system, the Hole-Narsipur Sub-Division Officer having heavy work, while the Saklespur Sub-Division was light. (The revenue of the Hole-Narsipur Sub-Division was about Rs. 7 lakhs and that of the Saklespur Sub-Division about 4½ lakhs.)

The magisterial file of the Hole-Narsipur Sub-Division was 85 last year, and the pendency on the date of the conference was 44 First Class cases. The regular file of the Saklespur Sub-Division was 106. Thirty-nine cases were pending before the Treasury Assistant Commissioner.

The Dewan then enquired how many Courts would be required if the Separation Scheme was introduced in the District, and where they should be located. The Dewan instructed the Deputy Commissioner to submit a report to Government on the redistribution of revenue and magisterial work in the district. In the meantime he might suggest the transfer of the Alur Sub-Taluk to the Saklespur Subdivision. This last proposal seems to have been ordered by Government to be given effect to a year and a half ago, but this was kept in abeyance on the representation of the people of Alur that they would like to be with Hassan.

Police.

The District Superintendent was of opinion that the Police Force in Hassan Town should be increased. The allocation of 16 men was made in the year 1908 at the time of introducing the Investigation Centre Scheme and when the two extensions did not exist. The result was that patrolling was very difficult and the strength should, in his opinion, be raised to at least 24. Also, there was only one Sub-Inspector for the town the population of which was about 8,000. The Dewan observed that there did not seem to be any demand on the part of the townspeople that the strength should be increased, and that Hassan, after all, was not as big as the other district headquarter towns. Crime in Hassan was not heavy, the average being only 30, and the work could be managed with four extra men. The Dewan ordered that the District Superintendent should submit at an early date, comparative statistics showing particulars such as area, population, sanctioned strength, crime and requirements in future.

Forest.

The Dewan enquired whether there were any complaints from raiyats in regard to the present method of selling grazing rights by auction or in regard to the inadequacy of the facilities now afforded. The Sub-Division Officer of Hole-Narsipur said that there were some complaints from the raiyats of Arsikere that they had not enough grazing lands and that they were not allowed to graze now in the Amrut Mahal kaval lands in which they used to graze their cattle. The Deputy Commissioner will investigate into this matter.

Education.

45 Aided schools have been proposed for conversion into Government schools and 9 rural A. V. schools have been proposed for conversion into *pacca* A.-V. schools. The question of re-modelling primary schools has not yet been taken up. The Dewan ordered that the District Inspector should study the question and work out details.

Coming to the question of equipment, the District Inspector said that the Circle Inspector had allotted Rs. 6,000 for four districts, for both appliances and grants to V. E. schools, Hassan getting Rs. 1,500. The District Inspector of Hassan had submitted proposals for the supply of such articles as were necessary

and the Circle Inspector had called for tenders. The supply last year was through a contractor. There was not much furniture on hand and the District Inspector had stored what he had in a portion of the old Taluk Cutcherry in which also the Agrahar Primary School was located. The Dewan observed that it was not right that the District Inspector should store up the furniture he had, instead of distributing them to the different schools which were very badly in need of equipment. If, as the District Inspector thought, these schools were equipped well, he should not have asked for any grant at all. The Dewan particularized the case of the Saklespur schools, where, in a certain girls' school the pupils were seated on the floor. It was very unsatisfactory that in spite of the personal instructions he had given at several meetings and conferences, the whole system of distribution of furniture still continued to be totally unsatisfactory. The Assistant Inspectress of Girls' Schools represented that last year only 10 benches and 10 planks had been supplied for two districts. The District Inspector brought to notice, in this connection, the difficulty of carting the furniture to the different schools. At present even though so much furniture was available, the same could not be distributed for want of provision to pay carting charges.

The Dewan asked the District Inspector how the compulsory schools were getting on. There were 19 such schools sanctioned but only 9 were working. These were making satisfactory progress. The Attendance Officers were sending their returns properly.

In the English Middle Grade and Vernacular Middle Schools, there were 6,000 pupils. The number of pupils in the Primary Schools was 11,330 as against 17,401 last year, and the adult schools contained 823 students. The decline in the number of pupils of the Primary grade was explained to be due to the fact that many of the Aided schools were closed. There were also Plague and Influenza in many places in the Malnad which also accounted for the large decline in both the number and the strength of schools.

The Dewan remarked that the figures quoted by the District Inspector were appalling and desired to call for comparative statistics from the Inspector-General of primary schools throughout the State as returned by District Inspectors.

Public works.

Referring to Minor Tank Restoration work, the Dewan referred to the complaints of many contractors about delay in payment for work done by them. The Executive Engineer suggested that Sub Division Officers could make payments when they went their rounds. The Dewan ordered the Executive Engineer to make a report in the matter to change the system if necessary.

Village Improvement Work.

Referring to Village Improvement work, the Dewan observed that very little had been done in the past and the money collected by many villages had been kept in Savings Banks instead of being utilized. The whole question of improvement work in municipal towns and rural villages, would come up for consideration at the Local Boards Conference in March, but pending revised orders, it was the duty of the revenue officers, when they went out on inspection, to find out what improvements were required in the different villages and get allotments from the Deputy Commissioner.

Industries and Commerce.

Questioned in regard to the present condition of the takavi loans, the Superintendent of Industries said that the outstandings in the District amounted to Rs. 60,000. Three of the loanholders were in difficulties. Of the seven installations, four were working, the others having been closed. There were two rice mills, one at Hole-Narsipur and the other at Channarayapatna. The rice mill at Channarayapatna was proposed to be transferred to Balu, the Co-operative Society at Channarayapatna, to which the rice mill belonged, having failed.

Besides rice mills, there was also a pumping installation working at Ramnathpur. This was stated to be doing good work though the proprietor had not yet paid any instalments on account of certain difficulties, which he had just overcome.

Hassan.

INFORMAL CONFERENCE WITH THE MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS OF HASSAN TOWN.

The Dewan met the members of the Hassan Municipal Council on 10th February at the Municipal office and a brief account of the discussions is given below:—

Beeranhalli Extension.

The Dewan observed that there was no proper information as to the exact area first acquired in 1915, the cost of acquisition, lay-out, roads, drains, etc., the income derived from the sale of sites, the number of buildings put up, etc. He therefore asked for full particulars in regard to these matters. At present it looked as though the accounts of the first acquisition were mixed up with the later acquisition and the whole matter was in confusion. Mr. Venkatesiah explained that about 35 acres were acquired in 1915 and a provision of Rs. 8,000 was made in the budget for compensation. Full particulars of the exact amount of compensation paid, and expenditure on lay-out, etc., could not be readily given as the records connected with these matters were not just then in the Municipal Office. He, however, stated that roughly about Rs. 8,500 was spent on both the acquisition and the formation of the extension

The Dewan pointed out that it was necessary that when a Municipality started an acquisition case they should proceed with it on a proper basis. At present sites are not properly allotted and the accounts are not closed and even if the sites are allotted, no money is received. The result is that Municipalities come up to Government for a large grant saying that they have no money. In the present case, this acquisition scheme has been going on for the last 8 years and no proper extension has been yet laid out, with roads, drains, etc. It is found from the records that so far only 84 sites have been allotted and very likely some houses have been built but no complete report has yet been submitted to Government as to what was done, what further improvements are necessary and how the whole scheme could be improved. There is no information also as to the financial results of the scheme.

Mr. Venkatesiah explained that the accounts in regard to the first acquisition have been closed. The entire area was divided into 84 building sites and some of them were sold at upset prices and others in auction. The upset prices ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 were determined by considerations of lay-out at the time the allotment was made. Shop sites were auctioned as there was very keen competition for them. The first allotments were made to permanent residents and also to poor people. It was only when the demand increased that auction was resorted to. The average cost of acquisition was Rs. 200 per acre. Out of Rs. 8,500 sanctioned for acquisition, Rs. 6,800 was spent on acquisition and the remaining sum on roads and culverts. The Municipality has now asked for a grant of Rs. 20,000 to complete the scheme of extension providing for drainage, etc., as they cannot meet this expenditure from their slender resources.

The Dewan observed that all such town extensions should be self-supporting. Government should not be approached for help, unless the locality is such that important schemes cannot be carried out without such help. When the acquisition proceedings are going on, the Municipality should calculate the probable cost of acquisition, lay-out, roads, drains, latrines, etc., and the estimated income.

In regard to the second acquisition of about 67 acres of land for a further extension, it was elicited that the whole cost of acquisition, *viz.*, Rs. 15,480 was met from Municipal funds.

The Dewan pointed out that the Municipality should not have undertaken a further extension before completing the first scheme and without fully estimating the total cost.

According to the note given by the Municipality, Rs. 20,000 would be required to complete the first scheme and Rs. 25,000 for the second. The 1st scheme involved an extent of about 35 acres while the second related to nearly double that extent. Such being the case, the estimate of Rs. 25,000 would have to be increased.

With regard to the grant of Rs. 45,000 asked for by the Municipal Council, the Dewan said that the recognized principle of town extensions everywhere was that in selling the sites, provision should be made for all expenditure on the proposed extensions, except in the case of special schemes like housing the poor and

similar items, which cannot be carried out without special aid. Moreover, in May 1921, the Government told the Municipality definitely that the whole scheme must be financed by the Municipality itself. The utmost that can be promised by Government for the completion of the whole scheme is Rs. 3 or 4 thousand. But before approaching the Government even for this sum, all essentials must first be provided for out of the Municipal funds.

The Dewan asked the Council to complete the scheme early and submit a full report to Government giving all particulars of the work and expenditure thereon, together with the number of sites allotted, income therefrom, etc.

As regards naming the extension as "Krishnaraja Extension" the Dewan promised that he would submit a recommendation to that effect for the orders of His Highness.

Water-supply scheme.

Referring to the Dewan's reply to the Municipal address on the question of water-supply to the Hassan town, the Dewan observed that the only course left open was to investigate the supply from the Devikere series of tanks, and that it would be a great mistake to have a costly scheme which the Municipality could not afford.

The Municipal Councillors urged that all the schemes should be caused to be re-investigated. They also said that it was necessary to see whether it was possible to have a proper conservancy of the sources of supply to the Devikere tank, whether any compensation was to be paid for securing the conservancy and whether any costly establishment would be required.

The Dewan replied that having regard to the statements already made by him with reference to the water-supply schemes of the District head-quarter towns of Kolar, Tumkur and Chikmagalur which are either under execution or are going to be undertaken at once and in respect of which the municipalities concerned have promised half the cost as contribution, it would not be possible for Government for at least during the next three years to give large grants for Hassan. The savings of the Municipality are not large enough (being only Rs. 20,000) and unless the Municipality goes in for a loan and guarantees payment of half the cost of the scheme, nothing can be done. In any case, the Government cannot give more than half the amount as they are already committed to contribute a large sum of money towards the water-supply schemes of 4 Head-quarter municipalities. If investigation is ordered, the Municipality may either ask Government to put an officer on special duty to go over the whole ground and find out what is possible or they may themselves advertise for an officer. If it should be found possible to perfect a scheme for about a lakh of rupees, the Municipality must meet half the cost from its savings and either ask the Government to pay the other half or take a loan from the people providing for interest and sinking fund charges from the current revenues.

In regard to drainage, the Dewan said that there was no use discussing this matter until the question of water-supply was fully solved.

In reply to the representation for a flag station in the old town, the Dewan said that this was a very old question and was found to be impracticable.

In conclusion, the Municipal Councillors thanked the Dewan for having heard their representations patiently.

Wants of the District.

A list of the more important wants of the District is given below. *These should receive necessary attention from the respective Departments and reports should be sent up to Government once a quarter as to the action taken.*

Serial No.	Taluk	Item	Dewan's remarks
1	Manjarabad ...	(i) Location of a rural A.-V. School at Belgod.	I.-G. of Education for consideration.
		(ii) Construction of a bridge across Iswarahalli halla, Belgod.	Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
		(iii) Repairs to the sluice of Doddakere at Belgod.	Chief Engineer for Irrigation.
2		Construction of a bridge across Bindigehalla on the Anemahal-Byakarvally village road.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
3		Construction of a new building for the Girls' School at Saklespur and the entertainment of a singing master or mistress for the same.	Mr. Shop Siddegowda is stated to have undertaken to put up a building. I.-G. of Education for investigation.
4		Construction of quarters for the Taluk Officials at Saklespur.	Revenue Commissioner and Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings for investigation.
5	Belur	Construction of a Vimana to Sri Channakesavaswami temple at Belur.	Muzrai Commissioner for report.
6		More accommodation for the school under the Compulsory Education Scheme.	I.-G. of Education for consideration.
7	Hassan	Execution of repairs to Makankatte tank.	This should be investigated at once.
8		Hot weather-supply in Changaravally nala.	Chief Engineer, Irrigation, for investigation.
9		Do Haluvagalu channel.	
10		Extension of Changaravally and Haluvagalu channels.	
11		Repairs to the road leading to Settihally sante.	President, District Board.
12		A drinking water well at Grama.	
13		Sanctioning of a school at Malladevanapura.	I.-G. of Education.
14		Inclusion of Buvanahally Megalakere in the list of major tanks for restoration.	Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
15		Restoration of Satenahally Minor Tank ...	
16		Stone rivetment to the channels of Channapatna and Hunisanakere tanks.	
17		Repairs to the feeder channel of the Nittur Doddakere tank.	
18		Road from Salagame to Halebid ..	President, District Board.
19		Repairs to the kodi of the tank at Bylahally	Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
20	Alur	Repairs to the tanks in Kandanahally and Dasihally.	
21		Repairing the road from Alur to Hullugundy Shandy *via* Gaekaravally.	President, District Board.
22		Repairing the road from Alur to Bikkodu ..	
23		Repairs to Doddakere Tank at Merve ..	Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
24	Hole-Narsipur ...	Hole-Narsipur Town Extension ...	Deputy Commissioner.
25		Opening of Veterinary Hospital at Hole-Narsipur.	Director of Agriculture.
26		Opening of a Maternity Hospital and Female Dispensary at Hole-Narsipur.	Senior Surgeon.
27	Channarayapatna ...	Construction of *Chatram* at Channarayapatna	No Government grant stated to be necessary. Muzrai Commissioner for report.
		Opening of a Bench Magistrates' Court at Channarayapatna.	District Magistrate.
		Improving the road between Hirisave and Sravanabelgula.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.

Sl. No.	Taluk	Items	Dewan's Remarks
30		Opening of a hospital at Hirisave. ..	Senior Surgeon for report.
31		Improvement of the road between Sravanabelgula and Nagamangala up to the Mysore District boundary.	President, District Board.
32		Appointment of a midwife for Sravanabelgula	Senior Surgeon.
33	Arsikere	Sinking a drinking water well at Bagur ...	President, District Board.
34		Excavation of a feeder channel from Timmappanaikankere to Kesurvanka tank.	Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
35		Improvement of the Arsikere-Huliyar Road...	President, District Board.
36		Construction of a bridge across a halla near Shanagere on the Banavar-Kanakatte road.	
37		Opening a Veterinary Hospital at Arsikere ...	Director of Agriculture.
38		Water-supply to the Arsikere Town ..	Deputy Commissioner.
39		Drainage scheme for the Arsikere Town ..	
40		Opening a road from Haranhally to Javagal *via* Kalyadi.	President, District Board.
41		Opening of a road from Gandasi to the Bagespur Railway Station.	Chief Engineer, Roads and Buildings.
42		Opening of a depot of Improved Agricultural implements, seeds, etc., at Banavar.	Director of Agriculture.

NOTE.—In all matters in which the Dewan has indicated further action, a time limit should be fixed when issuing orders according to the circumstances of each case, for submission of the final report.

Hassan